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U.S. Department of Agriculture

LAW, SOMNER, & CO.'S SEED AND PLANT CATALOGUE

FOR 1871.

Subsequently Anderson Hall & Co.

INTERCOLONIAL
EXHIBITION, 1870.



**FIRST PRIZE
MEDAL**

FOR
COLLECTION OF
GRASSES.



INTERCOLONIAL
EXHIBITION, 1870.



**FIRST PRIZE
MEDAL**

FOR
COLLECTION OF
CEREALS.

MELBOURNE ESTABLISHMENTS:
87 Swanston St., and Flinders St.

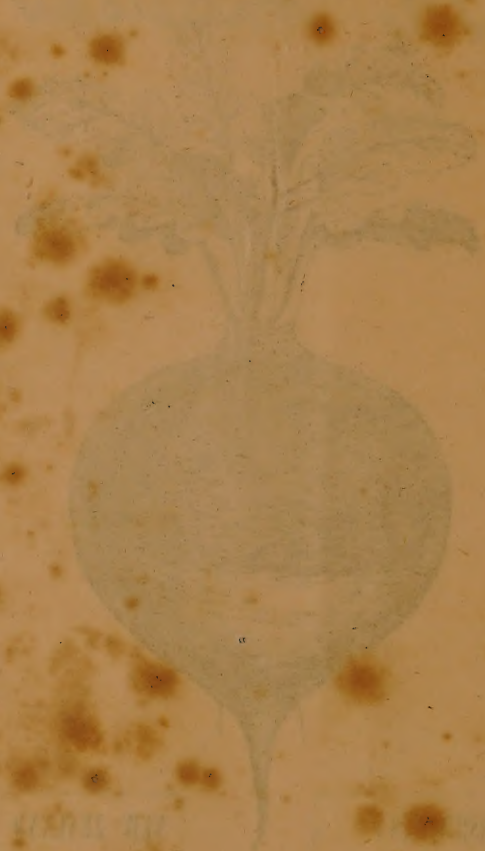
NEW ZEALAND ESTABLISHMENT:
Octagon, Dunedin.

British and Colonial Seed Warehouse,
258 & 260 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

W. SOMMER & CO.

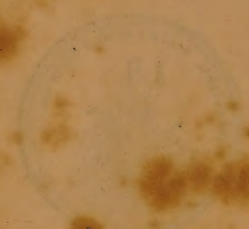
THE NEW PLANT CATALOGUE

FOR 1891.



INTERIOR
EXHIBITION

INTERIOR
EXHIBITION



THE NEW
PLANT

THE NEW
PLANT

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THE NEW
PLANT

THE NEW
PLANT

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

WHILE forwarding our Catalogue for 1871, we same time tender our best thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on our house during the last ten years, and we trust that, from the perusal of the following Catalogue, it will be found that we have not been indifferent to the interests of our customers, having added many desirable novelties new to the colonies, and introduced by us for the first time.

We continue to import, direct from the best English growers, all the Seeds that cannot be grown here with safety, and we have pleasure in stating that our Stocks generally are of a much higher average growth than usual.

Our Colonial-grown Stocks are also fine, and grasses of sorts can be supplied cheaper than usual, and of fine samples.

To our Stock of Garden requisites, we have added many useful novelties, a list of which will be found in the following Catalogue.

We shall do our utmost to maintain the good opinion of our customers, and take the liberty of asking them to recommend our house to any of their friends, who may be purchasers of Seeds, should they be able to do so with confidence.

We shall be glad to see any of our correspondents when in town, and trust that they will make themselves known to us, when they shall have our best attention.

We solicit the favor of early orders.

LAW, SOMNER, & CO.

RESIDENT PARTNER—

MR. GEORGE ANDERSON.

SEEDS BY POST.

WE beg to call the attention of Customers to the great facilities afforded by the new Postal Regulations for transmission of Seeds to the most distant parts of the Colony. The Rates of Postage are as follows:—

Parcels for transmission to any part of New South Wales—

Not exceeding 4 oz.	...	...	...	2d.	} Regulation post bags for packets of 4 and 8 oz.—2d. each.
" " 6 oz.	...	...	...	3d.	
" " 8 oz.	...	...	...	4d.	
No packet must exceed 8 oz.					

Parcels for transmission to the neighboring Colonies of Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New Zealand, are chargeable at double the above rates.

DESPATCH OF GOODS.

To PREVENT delay, and secure the prompt despatch of orders, attention to the following hints will be of service:—

Care should be taken that each order is accompanied by the **Name and Address** of the sender **in full**, and the **route** by which the goods are to be sent, should be distinctly stated. If this is left to our own discretion we shall always select the most direct route, and advise our Customer at once.

Parcels forwarded to the Southern and Western Districts by Cobb and Co.'s coaches require the carriage **prepaid** in Sydney.

Packing.—Where an order includes both bulky goods, such as Lucerne Grasses, Oats, &c., in sacks, and also small parcels of Garden Seeds, the latter will be found enclosed in the mouth of the bags—our object being to make as few packages as possible.

We deliver all goods free on board at all the steamers' wharves, also the railway station, and various carriers' offices in the city.

We shall at all times see that goods are well and securely packed; but after despatching such goods, receipted in "**good order**," our responsibility for losses, damage, or miscarriage ceases.

TERMS.—Cash, or a reference in Sydney, from unknown correspondents.

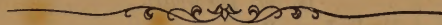
Payments.—Our customers are requested to remit by **Bank Draft**, cheque on Sydney, or Post Office Order. We must remind our friends, that **COUNTRY** cheques are chargeable with One Shilling collection. Amounts under Twenty Shillings can be remitted in **Postage Stamps**.

Double Sacks.—When Clover or Lucerne are ordered in quantity, we usually take the precaution to pack in **DOUBLE SACKS**, which explain the extra charge made in our invoice.

NOVELTIES.



VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1871.



Small Silver-skin Onion.—We have at last succeeded in importing a small stock of this old English favorite variety : it is the only one fit for pickling, has a clear silver skin, and does not grow large. Our Stock is very limited. Price, 6d. per packet.

Champion Moss-curled Parsley.—This is a splendid variety of Double Parsley, and could be justly termed triple-curled. The grower describes it as the perfection of a Parsley for garnishing purposes. Price, 6d. per packet.

The Peabody Pea.—A first-class new variety of the Tom Thumb section, very prolific, long pods well filled,—the best of its class. Price, 1s. 6d. per quart.

Button Pumpkin.—This favorite vegetable has had our special attention for some years, and we have now a select stock to offer of this particular variety : it is thick fleshed, dry, and well-flavored, of medium size. Price, per ounce, 1s.

Trophy Tomato.—A new American variety, with enormous fruit weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. An extract from the *New York Tribune* will be found under Tomato in general list. 1s. per packet.

Red Currant Tomato.—A very handsome garnishing variety,—small fruit in bunches. This should make a splendid jam. 1s. per packet.

Victorian Prize Cabbage.—This is a Colonial raised seedling, of enormous size, specimens of which we have exhibited weighing 30 lbs. each. 1s. per packet.

Rosella.—A vigorous growing Annual, a native of Queensland, very ornamental, and makes a splendid jam. See directions in list. Per packet, 6d.

Chandler's Mammoth Cauliflower.—A very early variety, splendid large white flower, hardy and constant. Price, per packet, 1s.

GARDEN SEEDS.

* * Under the heading of Vegetables, we give a few general hints for the guidance of the amateur. We refer to the County of Cumberland particularly; however, our remarks will apply to any part of New South Wales, providing an allowance is made for the variation of climate.

Further information can be obtained from our "HANDBOOK TO THE GARDEN." Price, 1s.

ASPARAGUS.

1s. per oz.

Erfurt Giant
Grayston's

CULTIVATION.

This excellent vegetable is easily cultivated from seed. During August or September sow a bed that has been previously prepared and trenched, and heavily manured during the previous season. Sow in rows two foot apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches. During the second season the plants will be fit for cutting. A light dressing of salt is beneficial during the Winter: the young plants admit of transplanting if required.

BEANS (French or Kidney.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Pale Dun, or Cream Colored
Dark Dun, or Liver Colored
China Speckled, or Robin's Egg
Negro Long Pod, *keeps color well*
Canterbury White, *scarce*
Black Speckled, *useful variety*
Red Speckled *ditto*
Governor Denison, *favorite sort*

BEANS, FRENCH (Runners.)

1s. 6d. per quart.

Napoleon, or Zebra, *recommended*
White Dutch, *large and fine*
Scarlet Runner, *beautiful and useful*, 2s. per quart

CULTIVATION.

This useful vegetable is adapted to nearly every situation and soil; a good deep rich soil is, however, the most favorable. Sow the dwarf varieties in rows two feet apart, and the tall kinds three feet. By successive sowing a supply can be kept up for six months during the year.

BEANS (Broad.)

1s. 3d. per quart.

Early Long Pod
Sword Long Pod
Johnson's Wonderful
Broad Windsor (Taylor's)
Green Windsor
Beck's Green Gem

CULTIVATION.

A deep strong loamy soil is most favorable for the crop, and if the land has been previously prepared with a good dressing of decayed manure, so much the better. Plant in drills or rows three feet apart, leaving about four inches between each bean; to some of the stronger varieties a still greater space should be allowed. Earth up as the plants progress, and when the Beans are in full bloom pinch out the tops so as to encourage them to set.

BEET.

1s. per oz.

Nutting's Selected Dwarf Red
Blood Red
Henderson's Short Top
Whyte's Black
Silver, or Spinach

CULTIVATION.

A strong loamy soil is most suitable for Beet, though a fair crop can be obtained from ordinarily good soil. Sow during September or October, in rows eighteen inches apart, and when the plants are fit to handle thin out to eight or ten inches in the rows. Fresh or green manure must be avoided, otherwise the roots will fork.

BORECOLE, or KALE.

1s. per oz.

Dwarf Green Curled, or German Greens
Melville's Garnishing

BORECOLE, OR KALE—

Continued.

CULTIVATION.

Deeply-worked, strong, rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable. Sow on a bed that is well sheltered; when the plants are vigorous and fit to handle transplant into rows; let the plants stand from nine to twelve inches from each other, and the rows at least three feet apart.

BROCOLI.

1s. 6d. per oz.

Adam's Early White
Gillespie's Early
Grange's Early
Chappel's Cream
Elleston's Mammoth
Knight's Protecting
Large Sulphur
Walcheren
Wilcove's Late White
Purple Cape

CULTIVATION.

Sow for Summer use, in a well-prepared seed bed, during May or June, and prick out into rows during July or August. For a Winter crop sow during January or February, and plant out after first Autumn rains. A strong rich soil is most suitable for this vegetable.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

1s. per oz.

Roseberry
Common
Albert

CULTIVATION.

Our directions for the management of Borecole will apply also to this crop. Be careful that the plants have plenty of space between the rows, and when removing the first crop of Sprouts do so with a knife, so as to leave as small a wound as possible.

CABBAGE.*9d per oz.**St. John's Day, best Summer variety**East Ham, a great favorite**West Ham, large and regular**London Market, first-class variety**Enfield Market, first-class variety**Winningsdtadt, large and very weighty**Early Battersea, useful variety**„ Dwarf York, small and good**Large York, medium size, fine**Sugar Loaf, fine flavor**Drumhead, common, very large**Gibson's Improved Drumhead**Flat Dutch, large and late**Red Pickling, choice strain*

Novelty—"Victorian prize"—a colonial raised variety of great size, specimens of which have been exhibited by us weighing 30lbs. Price, 1s. per packet

CULTIVATION.

This deservedly esteemed and useful vegetable can be cultivated during nearly the whole year, and on nearly every description of soil; ample feeding is, however, necessary, and this can be supplied either by well-rotted stable manure or bone-dust; if the latter is employed we recommend its being dug in. Sow in a seed bed; and when the plants are in the second leaf plant out into rows three feet apart. The most useful cabbage to resist the aphid during summer is *St. John's Day*; and the following are esteemed by market gardeners as being the best winter varieties:—*East Ham*, *West Ham*, *London Market*, *Enfield Market*, *Drumhead*, and *Flat Dutch*.

CABBAGE (Savoy.)

A hardy variety of Cabbage most suitable for cold districts.

*9d. per oz.**Drumhead, large white heart**Dwarf Green Curled**Dwarf Ulm } Small and early**Marcellin }***CAPE GOOSEBERRY.***6d. per packet.***CAPE GOOSEBERRY—***Continued.***CULTIVATION.**

Sow in a seed pan or warm border, and prick out the plants when fit to handle, so that they will stand about a foot apart. Keep weeds down, and stir the soil occasionally.

CARROT.*9d. per oz.**Early Short Horn, short, good color**Early Scarlet Horn**Improved Intermediate**Large Altringham**Long Red Surrey**Newark, improved***CULTIVATION.**

Drill in on land that has been deeply dug or trenched, and that had a heavy dressing for a previous crop; avoid fresh manure, for it will encourage the roots to fork. Sow in drills from twelve to eighteen inches apart, and thin out soon as possible to the necessary distance. Keep the soil stirred to prevent caking. Keep weeds well down.

CAULIFLOWER.*2s. per oz.**Alma, fine early sort**Carter's Dwarf Mammoth**Early London, white flower, early**Large Asiatic, late variety**Stadtholder, very fine**Walcheren, can be depended on***Novelty** — *Chandler's Dwarf*

Mammoth, an immense flower, and good color (new.) 1s. per packet

CULTIVATION.

Many of our market gardeners make a first sowing about Christmas with a chance of a crop only, as there is no other vegetable so dependent on the season. If the weather is unfavorable the plants will run to leaf, and result only in disappointment. We recommend sowing about the end of January, in a sheltered corner, and pricking out when in the second leaf into well enriched soil, giving ample space between the rows. Care must be taken that the plants do not remain too long in the seed beds so as to become stunted, otherwise good heads cannot be obtained.

CELERY.*1s. per oz.**Turner's Incomparable White**Cole's Crystal „**Seymour's Superb „**Ivery's Nonsuch, Pink „**Cole's Red Solid**Laing's Mammoth Red**Dickson's Champion Red (new)***CULTIVATION.**

Raise the young plants in a seed pan or box which has been previously filled with good rich light soil. When the plants are fit to handle, prick out into trenches that have been dug two feet deep; in the bottom place three inches of fine rich old manure, adding an equal depth of soil; mix well together, and on this compost place the young plants, supplying them with ample moisture. As the plants progress earth up with the soil thrown out in making the trenches, so as to secure fine, crisp, and well blanched Celery.

CORN OR MAIZE.*Sugar or Sweet**Pop Corn***CULTIVATION.**

A few rows of the above, placed in an ordinary good garden soil, will be found useful, both as a vegetable and shelter for more tender crops. The Pop Corn can be planted much closer than other varieties.

CRESS.*Water Cress, 2s. per oz.**Indian, or Nasturtium, 1s. per oz.**American**Australian**Golden**Triple Curled**6d per oz.***CULTIVATION.**

Sow the curled varieties in a rich corner, where there is abundant moisture; selecting a shady place; if this is not to be had, cover over with bows so as to draw the plants and make them crisp. Sow very thick. Water Cress can be easily raised from seed. Sow on the bank of a creek or waterhole, where there is plenty of moisture, if among weeds so much the better, the plants will be fit to cut in two months.

CUCUMBER.

6d. per packet.

The varieties marked * are made up in small packets of from 12 to 24 seeds; others are sold by weight. 2s. per oz.

Long Green Prickly
Choice Long Green
Long Green Southgate
*Cuthill's Black Spine
*Cuthill's Highland Mary
*Improved Sion House
*Lord Kenyon's Favorite
*Lynch's Star of the West
*Manchester Prize
*Mill's Jewess
*Sir Colin Campbell
*Telegraph
*West India Gherkin
*Snake

CULTIVATION.

To have early Cucumbers they must be raised in a gentle heat in a frame placed on a hot bed of stable manure; when in the second leaf plant out into well enriched soil, cover with a hand frame or box for a few days, and mulch well with stable litter, which will be a protection to the young plants. It will be a safe plan to place the case over the plants at night, while there is danger of cold winds or frost; a little liquid manure is very beneficial. Stop the vines if inclined to grow too freely. The first sowing may be made in the open ground during September.

EGG PLANT.

6d. per packet.

Improved New York Purple
Long Purple, *very ornamental*
Long White China *do.*
New Scarlet, *beautiful novelty*
„ Striped *do.*
White, *large egg-shaped fruit*

CULTIVATION.

We recommend the Egg Plant to be raised in pots or seed pans, placed in a cool frame. When the plants are thoroughly established prick out into the border where they are wanted to fruit. Shelter with boughs and allow plenty of space between each. When well grown this is a very ornamental plant.

ENDIVE.

6d. per packet.

Batavian	} Winter substitute for Lettuce
Green Curled	
Staghorn	
Triple Curled Moss	

CULTIVATION.

This vegetable is a suitable substitute for Lettuce during winter, and the treatment is quite similar. To secure delicate white heads tie them up closely so as they may become blanched.

KOHL RABI (Turnip-rooted Cabbage.)

1s. per oz.

Large Green	} Largely used in Germany
Large Purple	

CULTIVATION.

Sow in rows three feet apart, and thin out to the same distance as is necessary for Swede Turnips; land in good heart will require no additional dressing when sowing. When the bulbs are about three inches in diameter they are fit for use; at this stage they will be found a useful vegetable, possessing an agreeable flavor.

LEEK.

1s. per oz.

London Flag
Musselburgh.

CULTIVATION.

The first sowing of this vegetable can be made during June or July. Select a rich soil and sow in a seed bed; and when fit, prick out into rows; where large roots are required ample space is necessary; earth up as the plants advance so as to blanch the roots.

LETTUCE.

1s. per oz.

Drumhead, or Malta Cabbage	
Tennis Ball	
Victoria	„
Crystal Palace Prize	Cos
Paris Green	„
„ White	„
Carter's Giant White	Cos
„ „ Brown	„

LETTUCE—Continued.**CULTIVATION.**

With little trouble Lettuce can be had nearly all the year round. Moisture being the great essential condition, the summer season therefore is the most difficult time to succeed. Select for this crop a well manured deeply trenched portion of the garden; if to be sown in beds spread the seed sparingly, so that the plants will not become drawn; when in the second leaf they will be fit for transplanting. For a summer crop we recommend sowing the seed in the permanent rows, and thinning out to the required distance; and by so doing the chance of running to seed is greatly lessened. Plant in shallow trenches, so that any moisture will find a natural drain, and irrigation can then be more easily effected.

MELON (Water.)

6d. per packet; 1s. per oz.

Black Spanish, *useful variety*
Goodwin's Improved, *like Sugar Melon*
Green Round, *fine quality*
Ice Cream, *one of the best*
Long Island
Mountain Sprout, *white seeded variety*
Sugar, *red seeded variety*
Preserving, or Pie

CULTIVATION.

Select a rich piece of land, on the bank of a creek if possible, and without any additional dressing plant the seed in hills some three or four feet apart; same time sow among the hills a few grains of maize, either broadcast or in rows, which will shade the vines and increase the crop, and will make the fruit cool when ready to cut. Should the vines incline to run very long, stop by pinching them; this should be avoided if possible.

MELONS (Rock or Musk.)

Thus marked thus * 6d. per large packet.

Others, 6d. per small packet.

Snow's Hybrid, green flesh
*Pine Apple, „ „
Beechwood, „ „
Orion, „ „
Carter's Excelsior

MELONS (Rock or Musk.)—*Continued.*

- *Green Citron
- *Large Persian
- *Nutmeg
- Queen Anne's Pocket
- Frogmore, scarlet flesh
- Princess Alexandra, scarlet flesh
- Turner's Scarlet Gem " "
- Bromham Hall
- Trentham Hybrid
- *Jenny Lind
- *Large Yellow Canteloupe
- *Skilman's Netted.

CULTIVATION.

Our remarks regarding Water Melons will equally well apply to this fruit, with some trifling exceptions. Do not manure strongly with this crop as in the case with Water Melons, as it is high flavor and not rank growth that is most esteemed. Stop the vines as recommended for Cucumbers, and avoid watering as the fruit begins to ripen.

MUSTARD.*6d. per oz.*

Finest White

CULTIVATION.

This well known Salad is usually sown with Cress, and our remarks as to its culture can be closely followed in regard to Mustard.

OKRA.*6d. per packet.*

Improved Dwarf
Long Green

CULTIVATION.

Sow in drills in moderately rich soil, and thin out in the rows to the distance of eighteen inches; when the seed pods are well formed they will be found excellent for thickening soups.

ONION.*9d. per oz.*

Brown Spanish
White "
Brown Globe
White "
Giant Flat Madeira

ONION—Continued.

- Large Tripoli
- James's Keeping
- Strasburgh
- Danver's Pale Yellow
- Novelty**—Silver-skin (true)
pickling, *1s. per packet.*

CULTIVATION.

The soil best adapted for Onions is of a loamy or sandy character, in good heart and possessing plenty of well rotted manure in its composition. For a main crop sow during May or August; a further sowing can follow in September, for late keeping Onions. Sow in drills and thin out to about six inches apart; the surplus plants can be transplanted; should the weather permit they will produce fine bulbs. As the crop begins to ripen bend down the tops, it will mature the bulbs earlier.

PARSLEY.*6d. per oz.*

- Triple Curled
- Myatt's Garnishing
- Novelty**—Champion Moss, *1s. per packet.*

CULTIVATION.

Parsley should be sown twice a year, during Spring and Autumn. On any description of soil it will succeed; but to secure the finest curled plants, a pretty good soil is necessary, and the plants allowed plenty of space, say about a foot each way.

PARSNIP.*9d. per oz.*

- Hollow Crowned
- Large Guernsey
- Student

CULTIVATION.

The mode of culture already recommended for Carrot may be applied successfully to Parsnip. Sow in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants when sufficiently advanced to eight or nine inches in the rows. As recommended for Carrots all fresh manure must be avoided, the soil should be deeply worked so as to produce fine long Parsnips.

PEAS (Earliest Varieties.)*1s. 3d. per quart.*

- Carter's First Crop, or Sutton's Ringleader, *very early, small pods*
- Daniel O'Rourke, 3 ft., *first early*
- Sangster's No. 1, 3 ft.
- Tom Thumb, long pods, 1 ft.
- Warner's Early Emperor, 2½ ft.
- Beck's Prizetaker, 4 ft.
- Essex Rival (new), 3 ft., *great bearer, good pods*
- Novelty**—Peabody, 1 foot, *great cropper, long pods.* Tom Thumb section, *1s. 6d. per quart.*

PEAS (Second Early.)*1s. 3d. per quart.*

- Prizetaker, 4 ft.
- Queen of Dwarf, 2 ft.
- Bishop's Long Podded Dwarf, 2 ft.
- Cricketer, 3 ft.
- Spanish Fan Branching

PEAS (Later Varieties.)*1s. 3d. per quart.*

- Bedman's Blue Imperial, 2 ft.
- Burbridge's Eclipse, 2 feet
- Woodford's Green Marrow, 3 ft.
- Blue Prussian, 3 ft.
- Blue Scimitar, 2 feet

PEAS (Wrinkled Marrows.)*1s. 3d. per quart*

- M'Lean's Advancer, 2 ft.
- M'Lean's Little Gem, 18 inches; *very dwarf; wonderful bearer*
- Veitch's Perfection, 2½ ft.
- Yorkshire Hero, 2½ ft.; *an improvement on the above*
- Spider, or Basket, 2 ft.
- Climax, or Napoleon, 4 ft.
- Knight's Dwarf Marrow, 2 ft.
- Champion of England, 5 ft.

CULTIVATION.

Sow in ground that has been previously enriched with well-rotted manure, always avoiding a rank dressing, as being liable to throw the Peas into a strong growth, to the detriment of the crop. Sow in double rows three feet apart, so as to give easy access for hoeing; keep well cleaned, and earth neatly up when three inches high. By sowing the different successional varieties a supply can be kept up nearly all the year round.

PEPPER or CAPSICUM.*6d. per packet.*

Bird's Eye (true)
 Cheiry
 Large Bell
 Long Red Cayenne
 Long Yellow Cayenne
 Small Chili
 Sweet Mountain, large
 " Spanish "

CULTIVATION.

Sow in pots placed in a cold frame or pit; transplant out during September. Seed may be sown in the open border about the middle of the month. Plant the smaller varieties two feet apart, and the "Large Bell" variety three feet each way. Any moderately good soil will suit.

POTATO.

Early Ashleaf Kidney
 Cambridge Kidney
 White Rough.

CULTIVATION.

The finest potatoes are produced from virgin soil of naturally good quality; however, very fair crops can be grown on any ordinarily good soil. When manuring is necessary care should be taken that the dressing is thoroughly well decayed, as rank manure tends to drive the plants to haulm, and greatly lessens the weight of the produce. Plant in rows two or three feet apart, and about one foot in the rows; keep clean and earth up as the plants progress.

PUMPKIN.*1s. per oz.*

Crown (choicé stock)
 Mammoth
 Large Cheese
 Navel
 Connecticut Field
 Novelty—Button

CULTIVATION.

Plant in hills or holes three feet apart each way, in good, strong, rich soil; it will be found to be an advantage to the young plants if a few grains of maize are sown with them, as recommended for Water Melon. We notice the "Crown" as a good table variety and free bearer.

ROSELLA.

This plant is a native of Queensland, where it grows with great luxuriance, and attains a height of about four feet; it forms a beautiful Shrub of erect habit. Makes excellent jam, requiring only to be tasted to be appreciated. This plant will stand any amount of heat, and, from our experience of it, we think it will do well in this colony. It is of the first importance, however, to have it sown early in Spring, and when there is no danger of frost; by this management the plants will be vigorous before summer, and fruit during the autumn months. It is worth cultivation for ornamental purposes.

*Price per packet, 6d.***RADISH.***6d. per oz.*

Long Scarlet, or Salmon
 Red Turnip
 White "
 Black Spanish
 French Breakfast
 Large White Chinese
 Rose Olive-shaped
 Scarlet "

Novelty—*Raphanus Candatus*,
 rat's tail radish

CULTIVATION.

A light rich soil that has been previously well manured produces the best Radish, though any ordinary soil will produce roots of fair quality. This crop is nearly always cultivated in beds, and sown broadcast; but a far better method is to sow in drills six inches apart, and when the plants are fit, thin out to a distance of an inch apart; by this means a much more even crop will be obtained.

RHUBARB.*2s. per oz.*

Myatt's Linnaeus
 " Victoria
 Giant
 Mitchell's Albert.

CULTIVATION.

To raise Rhubarb from seed it is necessary to sow the seed in a bed well sheltered with boughs, and pre-

RHUBARB—Continued.

pared previously; the soil cannot be too rich, as on this depends the vigorous growth of the stems which is a point of excellence. When the young plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rows, three feet apart; should flower stems appear they should be immediately removed.

SALSIFY.*1s. per pkt.***CULTIVATION.**

To be grown and used precisely the same as Parsnip and Carrot. When used for forcing, this crop is treated like Rhubarb; it should, however, be planted in clumps and covered with a pot or box, and the grass-like tops cut and cooked like Sea Kale.

SEA KALE.*1s. per oz.***CULTIVATION.**

In making beds for this vegetable, the ground must be deeply trenched and manured; and, as a dressing for Autumn, a sprinkling of salt is very desirable—sea weed dug in will answer the same purpose. The plants should stand three feet apart in the beds, and early in the second season of their growth should be covered over with earthenware pots made for the purpose; this will cause them to blanch, as it is only in this state they are used. As soon as the full cutting has been made clear away the covering to allow the plants to make their natural growth, and recover themselves for another season.

SPINACH.*6d. per oz.*

Round, (colonial grown)
 Prickly "
 New Zealand, " "
1s. per oz.

CULTIVATION.

Sow in rows about a foot apart, and thin out as soon as fit to handle. Spinach thrives best in good rich soil, and should be well manured; let the first picking be made as soon as the second leaves are full grown, and pinch out the top should the seed stems appear. The "Round" is recommended for Summer, and the "Prickly" for Winter sowing.

SQUASH.*6d. per packet.*

Early White Custard, fine | Boston Marrow | Early Golden Bush | Early White Bush | Hubbard, fine.

CULTIVATION.

The hints we have already given regarding Pumpkin will apply equally to this crop; less space, however, will be necessary between the plants, as they do not incline to run, being for the most part of bush growth.

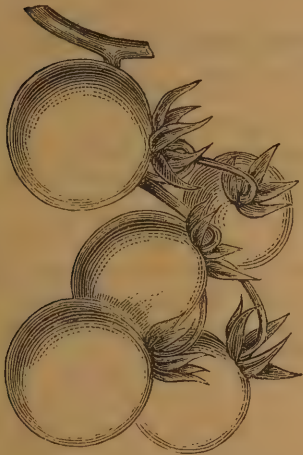
TOMATO.*6d. per packet.*

Believing that this excellent fruit is not sufficiently appreciated, we have been induced to bring it before our customers somewhat prominently, to induce them to give it a trial. Nothing can be more wholesome, nothing more delicious, and no plant can be more easily grown. We have now many varieties to choose from—the Trophy is the last American novelty not yet fruited in this country. Those who have not grown Tomatoes, should certainly order.

CULTIVATION.

Abundant space and a good soil is all that is necessary for this fruit; any spare corner in the garden will do for it. The fruit will attain the greatest size when the plants are tied or trained against a wall; and if the plants are too much inclined to wood cut away the laterals. Don't be afraid to use the knife.

6d. per pkt.
Mammoth Red
Large Red
Smooth
Red Cherry
Yellow Cherry
Pear Shaped
Yellow Plum
Red Currant,
1s. per packet
French Upright,
or Tree Tomato

**Yellow Cherry Tomato.****Red Currant Tomato.****Large Red Smooth Tomato.****Scarlet Pear-shaped Tomato.**

TOMATO—continued.

THE TROPHY.—A mammoth American variety, sold last year in New York at 5 dols. for 20 seeds.

1s. per packet.

The following is from the *New York Tribune*, Oct. 26th, 1869:—

"THE TROPHY TOMATO.—We have been favored with a basketful of this remarkable fruit, and we are free to say that it is beyond all comparison the finest Tomato ever seen. * * * * * Of those sent us, many single specimens weighed *one and a half pound*, and the largest one (which was nearly as smooth as an apple) measured *four and three-quarter inches* in diameter. The convolutions of the old red Tomato have been preserved inside of the smooth skin; and the proportions of seed and water are singularly small, which accounts for the great weight of the fruit, and causes it to cut like a round of beef."

TURNIP.

6d. per oz.

White Stone, a most esteemed variety

Green Top Stone " "

Early Six Weeks' Stone

White Dutch, very early

Snowball, good shape and size

Red Top, strap-leaved

White " or Nepaul

Early Red American Stone, fine

Summer variety

Golden Ball

Orange Jelly

TURNIP—Continued.

Yellow Altringham

" Malta

" Stone

Laing's Garden Swede

CULTIVATION.

A good, deep, rich, but light soil should be selected for Turnips; heavy manuring is not advisable, as it inclines the roots to coarseness, and the tops to a rank growth. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin the young plants to about nine inches from plant to plant; keep the weeds down by frequent hoeings.

VEGETABLE MARROW.

6d. per packet.

Fine Early White

Custard-shaped, fine flavor

Bush Marrow, long fruit, short vine

CULTIVATION.

Treat similarly to Squash, allowing more space between the plants on account of their strong growth; stop the vines if necessary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HERBS, 6d per packet.

Sow in a box or frame, or where more practicable, sow in a seed bed under the shade of boughs.

Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*)

Basil, bush (*Ocimum minimum*)

" sweet (" *suave*

Borage (*Borago officinalis*)

Carraway (*Carum carui*)

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)

Fennel (" *feniculium*)

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*)

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)

Marjoram, pot (*Origanum onites*)

" sweet (" *marjorana*)

Opium Poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)

Savory, Winter (*Satureia montana*)

Sorrel, French (*Rumex acetosa*)

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*)

BIRD SEEDS.

Canary, 4d. per lb.

Hemp, 4d. per lb.

Rape, 6d. per lb.

Maw, 3d per oz.

Millet, white French, 1s. per lb.

Linseed, 6d. per lb.

Garlic
Eschallots

Blue Peas for boiling, 8d. per quart
White Haricot Beans for boiling, 9d per quart



THE TREE ONION.

THIS is an old favorite Onion, which has been nearly lost of late years, but from its many good qualities, we considered it advisable to bring it under the notice of our Customers, as we consider it a very valuable variety, and worthy of a place in every Garden.

Onions cannot be produced from seed on every soil, and this is where the Tree Onion will be found particularly serviceable, as on the poorest dry soil it will produce a fair crop of good-sized, sound bulbs, as well as strong stems, with heads of small sets (as represented in our wood-cut), which are fit to plant for a future crop, and will in their turn produce large bulbs.

The tops or small Onions are capital for pickling or salads.

Small sets, Price per package, 2s. 6d., which can travel per post.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING CASE OF GARDEN SEEDS.

MANY hundreds of those collections have been sold by us, and have given universal satisfaction. The case contains enough [and not too many] seeds for a fair sized Garden, and includes every useful vegetable in due proportion. Any of our Customers who are at a loss to know what to order, should send for our One Pound Case, and they will not be disappointed.

NO. 1 COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Selected and made up in our own Establishment is sufficient for the successive cropping of a Garden of half-an-acre.

PRICE, £1: 0: 0.

3 quarts PEAS (3 sorts, early & late), including wrinkled	1 ounce PARSLEY (fine Triple Curled)
2 ditto BEANS (French or Kidney and Broad Beans)	1 " CRESS (Triple Curled)
2 ounces Cabbage (2 sorts), good table varieties	1 " MUSTARD (white)
1 " LETTUCE (fine Curled Cabbage varieties)	$\frac{1}{2}$ " BEET (deep red, choice stock)
1 " CARROT, Scarlet Intermediate	$\frac{1}{2}$ " LEEK (London Flag)
1 " ONION, Brown Spanish or Globe	2 packets MELONS (water and rock)
2 " RADISH, Long Scarlet and mixed Turnip	1 " CELERY (Incomparable White)
$\frac{1}{2}$ " PARSNIP, Hollow Crowned or Guernsey	1 " CUCUMBER (long green, choice stock)
$\frac{1}{2}$ " CAULIFLOWER (Early London or Large Asiatic)	1 " PUMPKIN (best keeping)
3 " TURNIP (white, Swede, and yellow)	1 " TOMATO (mammoth red)
1 packet VEGETABLE MARROW (bush or custard).	

L., S., & Co.'s **Handbook to the Garden** presented with every collection.

This collection is made up and packed in a secure case, ready for despatch, and weighs 14lbs.
(No extra charge for Case and Packing).

NO. 2 COLLECTION OF GARDEN SEEDS.

This contains double quantities of the varieties of Vegetable Seeds named in No. 1. Including Case and Packing.

PRICE, £2: 0: 0.

OUR TWENTY SHILLING POST COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Delivered Free by Post to any part of the colony for One Pound Sterling.

3 ounces Cabbage (early and late)	1 ounce Parsley	1 ounce Leek
1 " Lettuce	1 " Cauliflower	1 packet Celery
1 " Carrot	3 " Turnip (3 sorts)	2 packets Melons (sorts)
1 " Onion	1 " Cress	1 " Cucumber
3 " Radish	1 " Mustard	1 " Pumpkin
1 " Parsnip	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Beet	1 " Tomato
1 packet Vegetable Marrow.		

Half the above quantities forwarded free by post for Ten Shillings in stamps.

LAW, SOMNER, AND CO., SEEDSMEN, 258 AND 260 PITT-ST., SYDNEY.

HEDGE SEEDS.

Broom, Cape

Kangaroo Thorn
Osage Orange

Prickly Acacia

WE shall be happy to forward free on application a pamphlet on **Live Fences**, which gives full particulars as to the cultivation of the Osage Orange, now so favorably known as a splendid Hedge Plant, many fine examples of which are to be seen in various parts of the country, some of which are now six feet high, and so thick as to stop the passage of the smallest animal.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

BEANS.

Heligoland or Tick, 7s. 6d. per bushel

BUCKWHEAT, 10s. per bushel

PEAS (Field.)

Grey or Partridge
White Field
Blue Field

CARROT, 6s. per lb.

White Belgian
Large Altringham

CHICORY.

Large Rooted, 3s. per lb.

FLAX for Sowing.



CLOVERS.

Per lb.

White (*Trifolium repens*), 1s. 6d.
Red („ *pratense*), 1s. 6d.
Perennial or Cowgrass (*Trifolium pratense perenne*), 1s. 6d.
Alsike (*Trifolium hybridum*), 3s. 6d.
Scarlet („ *incarnatum*), 1s. 6d.
Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), English and Colonial grown, retail, 1s. 6d.
Quotations for a parcel on application.

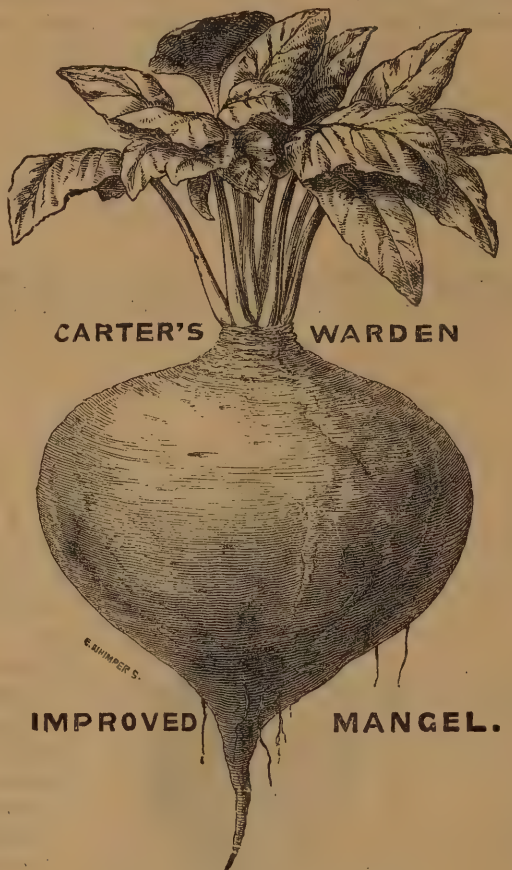
CABBAGE.

Large Drumhead, 6s. per lb.

GRASSES.—Prices according to market rates.

Bent Grass, Creeping (*Agrostis stolonifera*)
 " " Common " (*vulgaris*)
 Couch Grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) or Creeping
 Dog's Tooth Grass, the Doob Grass of
 the Hindoos, suitable for lawns
 Crested Dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus*)
 Cocksfoot (*Dactylis glomerata*) colonial grown
 Fescue, hard (*Festuca duriuscula*)
 " Various leaved (*Festuca heterophylla*)
 " Darnel spiked (" (*holiacea*)
 Fescue, Sheep's (*Festuca*
 ovina)
 " Meadow (*Festuca*
 pratensis)
 " Red (*Festuca ru-*
 bra)
 " Slender (*Festuca*
 tenuifolia)
 Foxtail Meadow (*Alopecu-*
 rus pratensis)
 " Slender (*Alopecu-*
 rus agrostis)
 Meadow Grass, Wood (*Poa*
 nemoralis)
 " " Smooth (*Poa*
 pratense)

Meadow Grass, Rough (*Poa trivialis*)
 Meadow Oat Grass, Tall (*Avena elatior*)
 " Yellow (" *flavescens*)
 Prairie Grass (*Bromus unioloides*)
 Rib Grass (*Plantago lanceolata*)
 Rye Grass Italian (*Lolium italicum*), true
 " " Perennial (" *perenne*), fine sam-
 ples
 Sainfoin (*Onobrichis sativa*)
 Sweet Vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*)
 Timothy, or Cat's Tail
 (*Phleum pratense*)



CARTER'S WARDEN

PARSLEY (for Sheep.)

2s. 6d. per lb.

RAPE (for Sowing)

1s. per lb.

RYE for (Green Fodder),

7s. 6d. per bushel.

SORGHUM, 6d. per lb.

Caffrarium, or Imphee
 Planter's Friend
 Saccharatum, or Sugar Millet

MANGEL WURZEL.

2s. 6d. per lb.

Long Red
 " Yellow

Globe Orange
 " Yellow

FIRST

PRIZE MEDAL

Awarded to our collection
 of Grasses at the Agricul-
 tural Society's Exhibition,
 1870, for Excellence of
 Quality and Purity of
 Stock.

TARES or VETCHES.

Golden } 12s. to 14s. per bushel,
 Black } according to sample.

TOBACCO.

3s. 6d. per ounce.

One ounce will yield sufficient plants
 for one acre.

A pamphlet on the Cultivation
 of Tobacco will be sent gratis
 upon application.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf
 Florida
 Havana, very fine
 Kentucky
 Maryland
 Virginian

SKIRVING'S SWEDE TURNIP.

QUANTITY REQUIRED PER ACRE, 4 LBS.



SKIRVING'S SWEDE TURNIP.
QUANTITY REQUIRED PER ACRE, 4 LBS.

TURNIP.
(FIELD VARIETIES.)

3s. 6d. per pound.

Skirving's Purple Top Swede—a heavy cropper,
fine shape
East Lothian Purple Top Swede—a heavy crop-
per, fine shape
Emperor Green Top Swede—good size, firm and
sound

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen—good quality
Scotch Yellow—a very old favorite
Skirving's Improved Purple Top Yellow
White Pomeranian Globe—large
Common White Globe—useful variety

HINTS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

BUCKWHEAT.

10s. *per bushel.*

This is an excellent green crop, and is useful for pig and poultry feed. There is nothing better for cleaning foul land than this crop; it grows thick and very rapidly, and renders the land friable and ready for the reception of a permanent crop. In America Buckwheat cakes are much esteemed. We have a fine stock of seed.

CHICORY.

This is a most useful plant, and has been grown to a considerable extent as a root crop. It is relished by all kinds of stock; its roots are very tenacious of life, consequently it will be found useful in dry situations and during long droughts. It will last many years in the ground, if cut regularly before arriving at full flower. On suitable soils this could be grown profitably as a root crop, and it is largely imported every year, as a mixture for coffee. The quantity of seed required per acre is from four to five pounds, if sown in drills, and from ten to twelve pounds, if sown broadcast.

FIELD CABBAGE.

This might be advantageously cultivated if sown early in the Spring or Autumn, after the disappearance of the aphid; it is highly nutritious, and would be found of great service to dairy farmers, as cows eat it greedily, and milk well on it. About 5000 plants are required to plant an acre.

WHITE CLOVER

Is found to succeed admirably in most districts of our colony, and in some parts it seems to be almost indigenous; it suffers during dry seasons, but it springs afresh after the first rains. It is excellent feed, and is admirably adapted for mixing with other grasses, and should be introduced into every pasture. A few hundred pounds sown over a run would be a valuable addition to the natural grasses.

PERENNIAL RED CLOVER, or COWGRASS.

This variety yields very heavy crops, and is most suitable for cutting. It is found to succeed best in the colder parts of the colony.

LUCERNE.

This is one of the most extensively grown forage plants in the colony, and, as a hay crop, has been cultivated to the exclusion of nearly every other plant. Of late years the Ringworm or Dodder has been very destructive in many districts, and has much checked its cultivation. The land must be well worked previous to sowing—that is, well ploughed and (if possible) well drained; the soil must be naturally of good quality, else the crop will be stunted and unprofitable. The quantity of seed required per acre, sown broadcast, is about twenty pounds; and if in drills, which is most to be recommended, twelve pounds is sufficient.

PRAIRIE GRASS.

This most valuable plant has now become so favorably known that we do not consider it necessary to say much in its favor. We may state, however, that it is a very hardy variety, stands drought as well, if not better than other grasses, and can be kept constantly under the scythe, and is well relished by all kinds of stock. We desire, however, to give cultivators a few hints which may save disappointment from the result of first trials :

It is firmly believed by many that Prairie Grass is an Annual, such having been their experience of its durability. This, however, we shall readily explain to be the result of a weak first growth being allowed to run to seed, and thereby weakening the young plant to such an extent that it becomes *run out* and prematurely disappears. Let those who are anxious to succeed with the cultivation of this valuable grass cut it closely for the first season, after which, if required for pasture, let the stock be turned in—(the grass should not be kept too closely eaten or cut down)—and we venture to say that all shall be amply satisfied that as it continues to thicken from year to year, it is not an Annual, but a “*Perennial*.” We recommend Autumn and Winter as the best seasons for sowing ; and, if this cannot be accomplished, it should be done early in Spring, so as to establish the braird before the Summer sets in. We recommend this grass as most valuable to squatters, who, by sowing a few bushels broadcast over their runs, will secure a most permanent Winter grass. The quantity required per acre is about one and a half bushels (thirty pounds), and not exceeding two bushels.

“ PERENNIAL ” RYE-GRASS.

Although this is one of the oldest Grasses in cultivation, much disappointment is experienced by parties too anxious to realise a rapid profit on their outlay, and a few hints on its management will, we hope, be useful to intending purchasers of seeds.

In selecting Ryegrass seed it is at all times advisable to obtain the heaviest samples, for, as a rule, they are the produce of old pastures, and more durable than seeds saved from young crops. The disappointments previously alluded to arise from a want of knowledge of the character of the Grass, and are easily explained. Ryegrass is naturally perennial, but may prove annual through a little mismanagement ; and to make a good, serviceable pasture, we would offer the following suggestions :—The land should be clean, and brought to a fine state for the reception of the seed ; when sowing is finished, let a bush harrow be passed over the paddock, and then a roller of medium weight, and when the young grass is well established, either pass the scythe over it or let it be eaten off with sheep when the land is not too moist. Continue to put the stock on it during the whole of the first season, but do not by any means attempt to let it stand either for hay or seed until it has been well grazed. By this treatment the Grass will become more dense in its habit, and much more profitable in after years ; but if allowed to mature seed the first season, it will be forced to a premature death, and cause much loss and disappointment, and the produce will only be a poor sample of seed with a delicate constitution, which, when marketed and sown by other growers can only lead to further disappointments.

From the great demand for Rye-grass Seed of late years, we have given our strictest attention to the selection of good samples of colonial growth ; and in order that we may be able to supply our customers with a superior article, and free from weeds, we have added a dressing machine to our other conveniences for producing first-class samples, and we hope in future to send out superior samples to anything hitherto offered. Our chief object being to supply only the best, we hope our friends will see it to their ultimate advantage to avoid dirty pastures by sowing down clean seed at only a slight extra cost.

COCKSFOOT.

This is a very superior strong-growing variety, which yields a large quantity of herbage, and, from the rapidity of its growth after cutting or feeding off, it is a very desirable grass to introduce into all pastures. It may be sown either alone or mixed with other grasses. We have a fine stock of the above, colonial-grown seed. Quantity required per acre, thirty lbs. to forty lbs. We recommend it strongly to all.

RIB-GRASS.

This is a highly valuable forage plant, and should form a part of every pasture mixture. It is particularly adapted for dry pastures, and its young growth is much relished by all kinds of stock, and is highly nutritious.

SAINFOIN.

This is another excellent plant, and is particularly suited to our dry climate ; it is especially adapted for poor, dry, thin soils, and with an occasional dressing, will retain its vigor for eight or ten years. The great drawback to its extensive cultivation has been the difficulty of procuring seed that would germinate ; for, although we have imported the seed packed in every way, we never succeeded in retaining its vitality. We have now, however, procured a parcel of colonial-grown seed, which we can recommend as of good germinating quality. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills, but the former is generally preferred ; the seed, being very large, requires deeper sowing than Clover. Seed of the above, colonial grown, 5s. per lb.

MANGEL WURZEL.

This crop might with great advantage be more extensively cultivated, and from the large yields of roots we think it would amply repay the small expense incurred in cultivation, and no dairy farm, however small, should be without an acre ; it greatly adds to the quantity of milk, and can be stored for many months, if required. It is useful for feeding all kinds of stock, thrives best in a rich loamy soil, and should always be sown in drills. The quantity of seed required to sow an acre is about four pounds. The Long Red and the Yellow Globe are the varieties most esteemed. A good, strong, deeply-worked soil will produce the heaviest crops.

SORGHUM SACCHARATUM.

Is an exceedingly useful forage plant, yielding a large amount of green food during the summer season, when grasses are very short and green food generally scarce ; it is especially of service to dairy farmers, and its highly-nutritious and saccharine qualities should recommend its culture to a much larger extent. Sow twelve pounds per acre, in drills, which is the best method ; if broadcast, twenty pounds.

GRASS SEEDS FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

AND

FATTENING PADDOCKS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LAYING DOWN PASTURE.

THE land should be well ploughed during the summer, if possible, and allowed to lay a short time exposed to the action of the atmosphere before being harrowed down. All weeds and rubbish gathered by the harrows should be burned on the land, and the ashes spread about. The harrows should be well worked, and the soil reduced to a fine tilth, so as to be suitable for the reception of so small a seed as that of grass. A second, or cross ploughing and harrowing will be amply repaid in the increased luxuriance and durability of the pasture, as the more the land is worked and enriched, the more food there is available for the plant. On an appearance of rain the seed should be sown, as evenly as possible, and covered with light seed harrows or a bush harrow. It is false economy to merely throw the seed on the land and leave it ; for years after the difference may be seen between that which was harrowed in and that which was merely beaten in by the rain.

Autumn is the best time for sowing, as there is then all the winter for the young plants to make roots and stool out before the spring comes, when its tendency will be to shoot for seed ; but it may, indeed, be sown with safety as late as August, or even September, if the season be a damp one.

If the land is naturally dry, or in a dry district, it is better rolled immediately after the sowing : but if there is plenty of moisture, it may be left till the plants put forth the third blade, or later.

In some parts it is the common method of laying down pasture to sow the grass seed with a grain crop, so that when the crop is cut the grasses have possession of the ground, and a pasture is formed without the trouble of again working the land. But we object to this system, as being against both the theory and practice of good farming and specially unsuited to this country.

The Grasses being Cereals, require to extract from the soil similar food to the grain crop. Each impoverishes the other, and both are injured in their growth, but the latter outstrips and overshadows its plebeian competitor, so that when the grain is cut, the grass plants, instead of being bold and vigorous, are weakly and diminutive, and unable to bear the full force of the summer sun, to which they are now exposed. Thus the pasture is *never* so good when sown *with* or *after* a grain crop, as when following a root crop, or on clean, new land.

The new pasture should on no account be allowed to seed the first year, as the young plants are thereby severely taxed and their future capabilities frequently materially injured, besides which this maiden seed, when sown, has a great tendency to lose its perennial character.

Where it is convenient the grass should be mown as soon as there is a sufficient cut for the scythe. Where this cannot be done, a lot of *young* stock may be turned in as soon as there is a good bite. We prefer first grazing off with *young* cattle, because their weight is lighter, and they are not so apt to pull up the young plants as are full-grown cattle. Sheep are inclined to nip too close. The pasture is ready for work, and the usual stock may be turned in as soon as the plants are sufficiently strong to withstand being pulled out.

We have now supplied all needful instructions for giving the pasture a fair start. There is some art in the after management of permanent pastures so as to make them yield the maximum amount of food, but we need not here discuss the relative advantages of *constant* or *occasional* grazing. Suffice it to say to either dairyman, farmer, or squatter, that by eating close the bite is always *fresher, sweeter, and more nutritious* than if allowed to grow long, yet it must always be kept of sufficient length to COVER THE GROUND WELL FROM THE SUN AND CATCH THE DEW.

Table No. 1.—For Pasture or Fattening Paddocks.

	lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass	15
Prairie Grass	5
Ribgrass	4
English Grasses in Mixture	5
Lucerne	5
White and Red Clover	6
Sufficient for 1 acre	40

This Mixture is admirably adapted for sowing a fattening paddock near the home station. The varieties coming to maturity at different times, will yield a successional supply of feed all the year round. We also recommend this Mixture to Dairy Farmers, whom experience should have taught that it is impossible to farm to advantage without cultivation. A few acres properly laid down with this Mixture will be found worth fifty acres of native pasture.

Table No. 2.—For Permanent Pasture or Fattening Paddock.

	lbs.
Prairie Grass	20
Lucerne	10
Quantity required for 1 acre	30

This Mixture has been grown with considerable success as a fattening paddock, and, strange though it may appear (the habit of the two plants being so different), they do very well together. During Summer the Lucerne

will be in full vigor, and will be succeeded by the Prairie Grass during Winter. The latter being of stronger growth, will ultimately overcome the Lucerne; however, this will not be noticeable till the third or fourth season, and can be easily renewed.

Table No. 3—For Laying Down Newly Cleared Land, Stations, and Improving Old Pasture Lands.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass ...	20
Mixed Grasses ...	10
Rib-grass ...	4
White and Red Clover ...	6
Sufficient for One acre ...	40

Table No. 4—A Cheaper Mixture for Extensive Sowing on Large Areas.

	lbs.
Perennial Rye-grass ...	33
„ Red Clover ...	3
„ White Clover ...	4
Sufficient for One acre ...	40

The quantities recommended with Tables Nos. 3 and 4 may seem rather large, but it must be remembered that in sowing without cultivation a certain proportion of the seed is sacrificed, it never reaching the soil: hence the quantity recommended. In sowing Grasses broadcast on old pastures a favorable time must be selected; during rainy weather is most suitable. When clearing land for the reception of Grasses, the heavy timber *only* should be removed, the stumps burned on the ground, and the charcoal and ashes spread over the paddock, this being a most valuable dressing for the young Grasses. The light timber should be allowed to remain for a time at least, which will be a great shelter to the young plant during the first Summer. Of course our remarks apply to land that is intended to be cleared and stumped only, without any further cultivation.

AUSTRALIAN SEEDS.

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ENCOURAGED by the demand that has sprung up for Seeds of Flowering Plants indigenous to Australia, we have given this branch of our business special attention, and can now offer a large collection, carefully harvested and correctly named.

WE CAN DELIVER FREE TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Twelve Packets Australian Flowering Shrubs, securely packed, for 6s. 6d.

LAW, SOMNER, AND CO., SEEDSMEN, 258 AND 260 PITT-ST., SYDNEY.

LIST OF A FEW FLOWERING PLANTS INDIGENOUS TO AUSTRALIA.

Acacia suaveolens	Crowea saligna	Grevillea concinea
„ discolor	Comespernum virgata	„ linearis
„ juniperina	Conospermum ericifolia	Hibertia stricta
„ salicifolia	Cuscuta Australis	Kennedyia rubicunda (<i>Creep</i> er)
„ lophantha	Calistemon linearis	Leptospermum scoparium
„ floribunda	„ rigidus	Lasiopetalum feringrœcum
„ linearis	Dodonia viscosum	Lophospermum grandiflorum
„ armata	Diosma ericoides	Mirbelia reticulata
Astroloma humifusum	Dillwyina ericifolia	Poncelletia sprengeloides
Boronia serrulata (<i>Native Rose</i>)	Epacris grandiflora (<i>Native Fuchsia</i>)	„ Andersonii
„ ledifolia	„ macrophylla	Pultinea stipularis
„ pinnata	Eriostemon salicifolium	„ Daphnoides
Bossia scolopendrium	Eliocarpus cyanus	Swainsonia (<i>Darling Pea</i>)
Clianthus Punicus (<i>Glory Pea</i>)	Fitzallanii hetropetala	Smilax glycyphilla (<i>sarsaparilla</i>)
„ Dampieri (<i>Sturt's Desert</i>	Gompholobium grandiflora	Telopea speciosissima (<i>Waratah</i>)
Chloanthes stoechates [Pea]	Grevillea buxifolia	Ziera Smithii

6s. per dozen packets.

AUSTRALIAN FOREST TREES.

EUCALYPTUS PANICULATA VAR. AUGUSTIFOLIA.

THE true *Iron Bark* of the colony : One of the most valuable of timbers. Remarkable for its very hard, tough wood ; much used by coachmakers and wheelwrights for poles and shafts of carriages, spokes for wheels, piles for constructing wharves, and sleepers for railways.

EUCALYPTUS TERETICOMIS.

The *Blue Gum* of the colony, much prized, and considered equal to the *Iron Bark* for posts and rails for fencing and for fuel ; it has a beautiful grain, similar to the English Oak, and very durable whether exposed or not.

EUCALYPTUS PILULARIS.

The *Black Butt* of the colony is one of the largest and most valuable species of the *genus* ; the wood is excellent for house carpentry, ship building, and indeed for all purposes where strength and durability are required. This tree prefers good soil, and is of very rapid growth.

EUCALYPTUS HEMIPHLOIA.

This is the *Box Tree* of the colonists ; it rises to the height of 180 feet, the timber is of first-rate quality for toughness and durability ; it is also most excellent for fuel, burning with great brilliancy, and emitting a large amount of heat ; it does not, however, stand long in the ground, being subject to the dry rot and white ant.

FLOWERING BULBS.

EUCALYPTUS OBLIQUA.

This is the *Stringy Bark* of the colony, and is much used in house carpentry—such as flooring boards, battens, &c. The height of the largest trees is from 300 to 400 feet; the paper prepared from the bark of this tree is used for packing and printing, also for mill and paste boards. The bark separates with the utmost facility, and is much used for roofing the humbler kind of dwellings and outbuildings; it is also manufactured into door mats.

EUCALYPTUS CORYMBOSA.

This is the *Bloodwood* of the colony, rising to the height of 120 feet, and affords material for fencing and for fuel, and is considered strong and durable both in and out of the ground.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

This is the *Blue Gum* of *Tasmania*, so extensively used for palings and laths, also for all kinds of in-door purposes.

SYNCARPIA LAURINA.

This is the *Turpentine* of the colony, and is much prized for its toughness and durability, also for making piles; it is very valuable, resisting the ravages of the "Toredo" in salt water.

CASUARINA TORULOSA.

This is the *Forest Oak* of the colony, much prized for shingles, useful for all purposes of cabinet work, taking a high polish; it should, however, be only used in veneers.

Price, per ounce or pound, on application.

 FLOWERING BULBS.

NOTHING can surpass this variety of plants for general usefulness. Some of them—such as Hyacinths, Anemones, and Ranunculus—make our gardens gay during Spring, when other flowers are scarce, and everything around still wears a wintry aspect; while others, such as the Gladioli, Liliums, &c.—stand out conspicuous objects among our summer flowering plants, and no matter how severe a season, we are always sure of flowers.

Bulbs are easy of cultivation, and will adapt themselves to any soil; but the following hints may be of service. The border intended for their reception should be deeply dug and made rich with well-rotted stable manure; a few inches of sand should be added to stiff soils, in which the bulbs should be planted. The border should be laid out into beds with a well-defined two-foot path between each; mark the beds into rows from one to two feet apart, according to the habit and growth of the bulbs. Avoid deep planting; Anemones and Ranunculus should not be covered more than two inches.

GLADIOLUS.

This magnificent family of plants is of easy cultivation, and grows freely in any soil, provided it is well worked and in good heart. It prefers, however, a sandy loam; and by proper management in planting a succession

of blooms may be had nearly all the year round, as the bulbs can be lifted and stored three months without injury. 100 splendid varieties, from 12s. to 24s. per dozen.

LILIUM AURATUM.

We have been fortunate enough to obtain a good stock of this magnificent Lily, and can offer good, strong bulbs well established. Those purchased from us last year should bloom splendidly this season, as their true colors are not fully developed the first year.

Good strong Bulbs, 10s. 6d.

RANUNCULUS.

A bed of these favorite flowers is most desirable. They bloom very freely, are of magnificent colors, and each individual flower is a perfect specimen in itself. A light soil is the most suitable, and if a little sand is added, so much the better. No garden is complete without a few.

Turban (scarlet, yellow, and white), mixed, 3s. per dozen; Persian, choice, mixed, 3s. per dozen.

ANEMONES.

These truly magnificent flowering bulbs are deserving of a place in every garden. Their variety of color, from deep crimson to white and striped, render them very attractive. We can supply them by the hundred at a cheap rate, and of the best sorts. A splendid variety of brilliant colors.

Double, mixed, 3s. per dozen; Choice, mixed, single, 3s. per dozen.

HYACINTHS.

Choice mixed varieties, 9s. per doz.	Named Double Blue 12s. per doz.	Named Single Blue 12s. per doz.
Named Double Red 12s. "	" " White 12s. "	" " White 12s. "
	" Single Red 12s. "	

These magnificent plants will do well in any good soil, and what can be more beautiful or fragrant than a bed of this old English favorite.

TULIPS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 6s. per dozen. Choice kinds, mixed, 4s. per dozen.

CROCUS.

Mixed varieties, 4s. per dozen.

IXIAS.

Choice kinds, named and mixed, 3s. per dozen.

NARCISSUS.

All the finest varieties, mixed, 6s. per dozen.

WATSONIA.

Several varieties, fine mixed, 3s. per dozen.

Amaryllis, *Tigridium*, *Sprekelia*, *Iris*. *Lilium lancifolium*, album, rubrum, and roseum, 1s. 6d. each.

LEUCOJEUM ÆSTIVUM (*Snowflake*.)

A very beautiful substitute for the old English Snowdrop, and does admirably here. 4s. per dozen.

WE CAN SUPPLY A WELL-ASSORTED

Case of Flowering Bulbs for One Pound (20s.),

Including many old English favorites.

We cannot undertake to supply a general collection of BULBS after the 30th May.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS & REQUISITES.

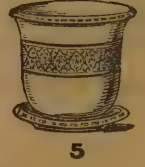
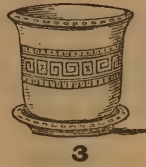
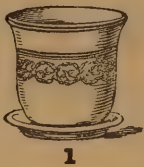
WE believe that we are the only Importers in the Colonies of the various Garden Requisites procurable in London, and we invite our friends to inspect our stock of Novelties, of which the following is a list :—

Archangel Mats, useful for shading, 3s. 6d each | **Bell Glasses**, 4 to 16 inch (imported).

Cuba Bast, a neat and durable article, useful for tying, and well adapted for horticultural purposes generally.
5s. per lb. Should be soaked in water before being used.

Russian Matting, a soft, flexible fibre, useful for tying, 2s. 6d. per lb.

ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA FLOWER POTS.



ETRUSCAN TERRA-COTTA POTS, any of these patterns, 10s. 6d. the set of three.

We have just received a shipment of this beautiful ware, which is manufactured of the finest clay. The patterns are worked in various colors, and are most elegant and unique. The pots are porous, and will grow plants well, and are very suitable for the Drawing-room. As our stock is limited, please mention more than one number when ordering.

Wolfe's Indelible Pencils, Blue, Black, and Red, excellent substitute for pen and ink, as they possess indelibility, combined with convenience of the lead pencil. They are particularly adapted for writing on Garden Labels; the action of the rain, sun, air, &c., not having the slightest effect on them. Price, 6d. each.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER VASES.

VARIOUS SIZES AND DESIGNS.

Fern Stands, complete with Shades, from 6 inches to 14 inches across; **Mignonette Boxes**, Window Boxes, Side Hanging Pots, Hyacinth Pots, Seed Pans.

Edging Irons, handled, for trimming Grass edgings
Flower Pots, 3 to 12 inch, common, imported
" " Saucers, 3 to 12 inch "

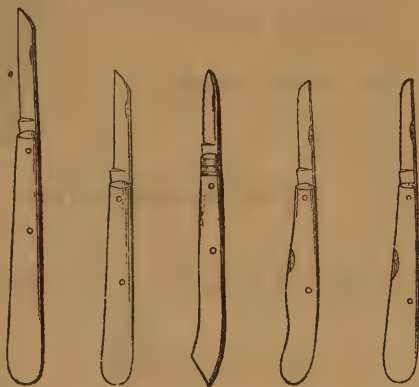
Forks, Digging, 3 to 5 prongs, flat and square
" Hand-weeding, long handles
" " " short "

SAYNOR'S PRUNING KNIVES.

(Buck-horn Handles.)

No. 0. 5s. No. 1. 3s. 6d. No. 2. 4s. No. 3. 4s. No. 4. 3s. 6d. No. 5. 3s. 6d.

SAYNOR'S BUDDING KNIVES.

(White Handles.)

No. 6. 4s. No. 7. 3s. 6d. No. 8. 3s. 6d. No. 9. 3s. 6d. No. 10. 3s. 6d.

The above Knives are of the best manufacture, and are well known in every Horticultural establishment in England. When ordering please state number marked above.

Pruners, Bow Slide, 6 to 7 inch
 „ French rose, bright, 4 to 6 inch
 „ „ black, sizes
 „ Prussian vine, 8, 9, and 10 inch

Saws, pruning, 14, 16, 18, and 20 inch
 Shears, boxwood, for trimming hedges
 „ grass edging „ grass verges
 Tweezers, ivory, sizes

GARDEN TROWELS, PLAIN AND FANCY,

ALL SIZES.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS, BRIGHT STEEL, from 10s. 6d. to 15s. per set.

Gloves, Pruning, strong leather gauntlets
 „ „ with cuff
 „ „ Ladies' for the flower garden
 Hedge Bills, various sizes
 Hoes, Patent Dutch, steel blade
 „ Turnip, all sizes
 „ Breaking-up, strong steel

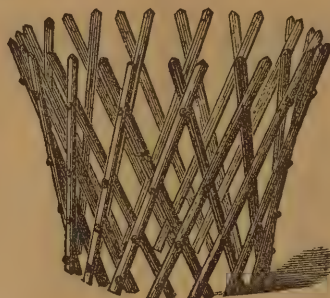
Garden Lines, strong cord
 „ Reels, patent
 „ Rakes, from 5 to 14 teeth
 Hyacinth Glasses, Tye's patent
 „ Supports
 Lead Wire, for tying on labels, very pliable

Metallic Garden Labels—Ink for writing on ditto. This is found to be a much more permanent and neat method of marking plants than the ordinary wooden label, more especially for out-door collections. Sold in boxes of 100, with pens, indelible ink, and erasing paper.  Directions for use on each box.

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

**Gilt Expanding Covers for
Flower Pots.**

All sizes and colors.



Form a pretty ornament for Drawing Rooms, and hide the otherwise unsightly common Flower Pot, *2s 6d each.*

Other Designs, in Paper or Wood, colored, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

PATENT BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES.



12-inch Barrel.

No. 1.
10s. 6d.



No. 2.
15s.



No. 3.
18s.



No. 4.
20s.



No. 5.
20s.



No. 6.
24s.

18-inch Barrel.



16-inch Barrel.

No. 7.
30s.

The above useful instruments can be used for a variety of purposes in the garden, particularly in the colonies, where insect pests are so numerous, and where the application of Gishurst's Compound or Insecticide is so

necessary. The syringe applies either of those compositions with a great saving of labor, as the largest sizes will throw water to the top of the highest fruit trees, and with the spreading roses will thoroughly sprinkle every leaf.

The roses with each syringe are of three different sorts, namely—the straight jet, and the coarse and fine spreading sizes.

The spare ones, when not in use, can be screwed on to the side, as represented by our woodcut, so that the end rose can be changed at pleasure.

Spades.—Park's Patent Steel, Nos. 2 and 3 ... 7s. 6d. each
American Light Steel ... 6s. each

Earthenware Edging Tiles, of various designs. These make a neat and durable edging to flower borders; do not harbor slugs. Price 25s. to 30s. per hundred.

Flower Sticks, in bundles of one dozen, painted green. It may seem strange that we can import these simple articles and supply them to our customers cheaper than they can be made for in the colony, but such is the fact, as will be seen from the undermentioned quotations:—

1 foot long, per bundle of one dozen	3d.	2½ feet long, per bundle of twelve	9d.
1½ " " " "	4d.	3 " " " "	1s.
2 " " " "	6d.		

Thermometers—Boxwood, 8 inches—3s. each.

Wood Garden Labels, painted ready for use, in bundles of 100. 3-inch, 1s. per 100; 4-inch, 1s. 3d. per 100; 6-inch, 1s. 6d. per 100; suspending labels, 1s. 6d. per 100.

The Parian Garden Label.—These labels are earthenware, neatly shaped, and have a smooth surface. When written on, the inscription is quite indelible. 6d. per dozen.

Exhibition Flower Stands, for effectively displaying 24 varieties of Florist Flowers, fitted with tin tubes, complete; price, 10s. 6d. each.

Galvanized Iron Propagating Frames, with moveable glass top, suitable for striking cuttings, or sheltering tender seeds; price, 7s. 6d. each.

SHERWOOD DRAIN TILES.

For draining orangeries, orchards, farms, and gardens. The beneficial results which we have witnessed wherever draining has been tried has induced us to lay in a stock of Pipes of the various sizes as under. Fuller information will be found in our article on *Draining*, which follows in present Catalogue.

1 Inch (inside diameter)	...	...	...	} For prices see article on draining.
1½ " " " "	...	...	...	
2 " " " "	...	...	...	
3¼ " " " "	...	...	...	
6 " " " "	...	...	...	
4 by 3¼	...	...	...	

Junctions, Bends, and Elbows of all kinds and sizes.

How and When to Sow Flower Seeds.

Preparation of the Borders. This is of the first importance, and cannot be too well attended to. We will assume that the Garden is drained (if not, it ought to be), and of average quality. Let it be deeply dug over, same time covering in a good dressing of well decayed stable manure ; this done, roughly, rake the surface and remove any stones, and if the soil is stiff spread over it a couple of inches of black or yellow sand, then rake fine and divide the border into beds, 4 feet wide, with 2 feet paths, when your ground will then be fit for the reception of seed.

Sowing the Seed. Of course much depends upon the variety you are about to sow, whether or not it should be deeply covered. Such plants as *Convolvulus*, *Nasturtiums*, Sweet Peas, Lupins, &c., are strong growers and have large seeds, and may therefore be covered say a couple of inches, and sown in rows two feet apart. Smaller seeds, such as *Mignonette*, *Linaria*, *Clarkia*, *Candytuft*, *Dianthus*, &c., only want a slight covering, to do this properly draw a line across the bed about an inch deep, sow the seed carefully, and cover over lightly, placing the next row about a foot apart.

After-Management. Many of our best Annuals are by some considered weedy, but we attribute this more to their mismanagement than otherwise, if the plants are allowed to grow wild from the seed—no doubt some of them incline to this character ; however, as most of them will admit of transplanting, there is no reason why they should not be grown as nice specimens as well as other garden plants ; if not transplanted, thin out well, and always remember that where two plants occupy the place of *one*, *both* are sure to suffer, and also, that one well grown plant is worth a dozen poor specimens. Care must be taken in selecting suitable positions for the various varieties, and in properly arranging the heights in this matter our Catalogue will be found of the greatest service. Creepers and Climbers should be placed on walls or fences, and regularly tied up and kept in shape, or else dotted here and there over the flower beds and trained on wire or suitable stakes. Properly attended to these form very attractive features in the Flower Garden.

Varieties that will not Germinate if Sown in the Borders. Not a few of our customers think that if they obtain from us a few packets of Flower Seeds, that they should have a corresponding number of Flower Beds to show, no matter how the seed is sown, or what weather follows the sowing, or lastly, how unsuitable the varieties ordered may be for sowing without protection. To guard against this in future, we have marked our list as Hardy, Half Hardy, and Perennial varieties. The first-named can be sown during the Autumn or Spring in the manner previously described ; the Half Hardy varieties should not be sown till Spring, and then if under a Bell Glass or frame so much the better, and when established transplanted to the border.

The Perennials nearly all require great care, and, if to be obtained, a little artificial heat is of great service, if not, sow in a frame or box with glass top, or any original contrivance of the kind, so long as it is tight and admits the light freely, in this plunge the pots in tan bark and keep shaded during sunny weather if too powerful ; do not cover them, however, unless there is danger, as it is desirable to admit as much light as possible. As soon as the plants are well above ground, admit the air by degrees, keep the pots near the glass, water carefully and gradually harden off. Those that are intended for out-door cultivation may now be pricked out into the border, taking care to shade them till established, the others potted off.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals; H. H., Half-Hardy Annuals; H. P., Hardy Perennials;
T. P., Tender Perennials.

PRICES OF COLLECTIONS.

1 Dozen Varieties of Flower Seeds, 3s.
1 " " Choice " 4s.

H. H.	1	<i>Abronia umbellata</i> , rosy lilac, six inches.
"	2	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i> , bright rose, twelve inches.
"	3	" <i>album</i> , white, twelve inches.
"	4	<i>Ageratum Mexicanum</i> , blue, eighteen inches.
"	5	" <i>album novum</i> , white, twelve inches.
"	6	" <i>rubrum novum</i> , red, eighteen inches.
"	7	" <i>odoratum</i> , lilac, eighteen inches.
"	8	<i>Argrostemma cæli rosea</i> , rose, eighteen inches.
"	9	" <i>purpurea</i> , purple, eighteen inches.
"	10	<i>Alonsoa Warscewiczii</i> , bright crimson scarlet, twelve inches.
"	11	" <i>compacta</i> , bright crimson scarlet, twelve inches.
H. P.	12	<i>Alyssum</i> sweet, white, nine inches.
H. H.	13	<i>Amaranthus speciosissimus</i> , carmine and yellow foliage, two feet.
"	14	" <i>tricolor</i> , red and yellow foliage, two feet.
"	15	" <i>melancholicus ruber</i> , ornamental foliage, two feet.
T. P.	16	<i>Ammobium alatum</i> , white, eighteen inches.
H.	17	<i>Amethystea cœrulea</i> , blue, two feet.
H. P.	18	<i>Anagallis Parksii</i> , large rose, twelve inches.
"	19	" <i>Phillipsii</i> , large blue, twelve inches.
"	20	" <i>indica</i> , very hardy, suitable for bedding.
"	21	" <i>grandiflora Garibaldi</i> , vermilion, very beautiful.
"	22	" <i>Napoleon III.</i> , maroon.
H.	23	<i>Anemone</i> , finest mixed, twelve inches.
"	24	<i>Antirrhinum</i> , fine mixed, eighteen inches.

An assortment of the best varieties sent when choice is left to L. S. and Co

LAW, SOMNER, AND CO., SEEDSMEN, 258 AND 260 PITT-ST., SYDNEY.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

H.P.	25	<i>Aquilegia Caryophylloides</i> , magnificently striped, two feet.
"	26	" <i>glandulosa</i> , blue and white, two feet.
"	27	" <i>Skinnerii</i> , scarlet and yellow, two feet.
"	28	" choice selected varieties, mixed, one and a half to two feet.
H.H.	29	<i>Arctotis grandiflora argentea</i> , rich sulphur-colour, silvery foliage, six inches.
"	30	" <i>breviscarpa</i> , deep orange, with dark centre, six inches.
"	31	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i> , white, two feet.
"	32	" <i>Mexicana</i> , yellow, two feet.
T.P.	33	<i>Armeria dianthoides</i> , twelve inches.
"	34	" <i>splendens</i> , rose carmine, very handsome, twelve inches.
"	35	<i>Artemesia argentea</i> , yellow, silvery foliage, three feet.
H.H.	36	Asters, bouquet, finest mixed colours, nine to twelve inches.
"	37	" <i>Chrysanthemum</i> flowered, mixed colours, fifteen inches.
"	38	" <i>Truffaut's Perfection</i> , twelve colours, mixed, eighteen inches.
"	39	" German quilled, finest mixed, twelve to eighteen inches.
"	40	" <i>China</i> , mixed colours, fifteen to eighteen inches.
H.P.	41	<i>Auricula</i> , from finest named varieties, mixed, six inches.
"	42	<i>Azalea pontica</i> , saved from finest varieties, four feet.
"	43	" <i>indica</i> , saved from finest varieties, three feet.
H.H.	44	<i>Balsam</i> , finest double, mixed, fifteen to eighteen inches.
"	45	" <i>camellia</i> flowered, mixed, fifteen to eighteen inches.
"	46	" <i>rose</i> flowered, finest double, mixed, fifteen to eighteen inches.
H.	47	<i>Bartonia aurea</i> , golden, eighteen inches.
H.P.	48	<i>Bellis perennis</i> , (Daisy,) finest double, four inches.
"	49	<i>Brachycome iberidifolium</i> , blue, six inches.
H.H.	50	" " white, six inches.
"	51	<i>Browallia elata cœrulea</i> , sky blue, fifteen inches.
"	52	" <i>alba</i> , white, fifteen inches.
H.	53	<i>Cacalea coccinea</i> , scarlet, twelve inches.
"	54	" <i>lutea</i> , or <i>aurantiaca</i> , yellowish, twelve inches.
"	55	<i>Calandrinia discolor</i> , rosy lilac, twelve inches.
"	56	" <i>grandiflora</i> , rosy pink, twelve inches.
T.P.	57	<i>Calceolaria</i> , finest spotted, saved from choicest varieties, eighteen inches.
H.H.	58	<i>Calendula hybrida</i> , white, twelve inches.
"	59	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> , double white, twelve inches.
H.	60	<i>Calliopsis</i> (or <i>coreopsis</i>) <i>elegans</i> , eighteen inches.
"	61	" <i>Drummondii</i> , yellow, crimson centre, eighteen inches.
"	62	" <i>atropurpurea</i> , rich crimson purple, two feet.
"	63	" <i>tinctoria</i> , quilled, yellow and brown, three feet.
"	64	" " <i>marmorata</i> , marbled, two feet.
"	65	" " <i>nana</i> , one-and-a-half to two feet.
"	66	" " <i>nana</i> , yellow, with crimson centre, nine inches.
H.H.	67	<i>Callirhoe digitata</i> , pure white eye, nine inches.
H. P.	68	<i>Campanula grandiflora</i> , deep purple, two feet.
"	69	" <i>grandis</i> , blue, two feet.
"	70	" <i>Lowei</i> , purple lilac, twelve inches.
"	71	" <i>alba</i> , silvery grey, twelve inches.
"	72	" <i>pyramidalis</i> , blue, three feet.
"	73	" <i>Trachelium fl. pl.</i> , new.
H.	74	<i>Candytuft</i> , purple, twelve inches.
"	75	" new crimson, twelve inches.
"	76	" <i>rocket</i> , white, "
"	77	" <i>rose</i> , "
"	78	" <i>lilac</i> , "

Annual Flowers add much to the beauty of a Garden at a very trifling expense.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P. Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

H.	79	Candytuft, white, twelve inches.
"	80	" Dunnett's extra fine, large crimson, twelve inches.
"	81	" fragrans, twelve inches.
T.P.	82	Canterbury Bells (<i>Campanula</i>), blue, two feet.
"	83	" " white, two feet.
"	84	" " mixed, two feet.
"	85	" " double lilac, two feet.
"	86	" " " blue "
"	87	" " " white "
"	88	Carnation, fine double, mixed, fifteen to eighteen inches.
"	89	Catananche cœrulea, blue, three feet.
"	90	" lutea, yellow, nine inches.
H.	91	Catchfly, Lobel's, fine mixed, eighteen inches.
H.H.	92	Celosia aurea pyramidalis (Cockscomb), golden, eighteen inches.
"	93	" new crimson-feathered, eighteen inches.
"	94	" fine mixed, eighteen inches.
"	95	" alba pyramidalis, new, white.
"	96	" argentea, light flesh colour, eighteen inches.
H.	97	Centaurea depressa, blue, twelve inches.
"	98	" rosea, rose, "
"	99	" Lippi, new.
"	100	Centaureidum Drummondii, orange, showy, two feet.
"	101	Centranthus macrosiphon, pink, twelve inches.
"	102	" " carneus, flesh-coloured, twelve inches.
"	103	Cerinthe major, yellow and purple, three feet.
"	104	" " minor, yellow and purple, two feet.
H.H.	105	Chœnostoma polyantha, lilac, nine inches.
H.	106	Chenopodium atriplice, carmine and purple foliage, three feet.
H.H.	107	Chrysanthemum Burridgi, crimson, with white centre, twelve inches.
"	108	" venustum, white, with crimson centre, twelve inches.
"	109	" lacustre, dwarf, yellow, new, twelve inches.
"	110	" multicaule, new, and fine.
"	111	" tricolor, Dunneti, fl. pl., eighteen inches.
T.P.	112	Cineraria, saved from choicest named varieties, fifteen to eighteen inches.
"	113	Cistus, mixed rock, six inches.
H.	114	Cladanthus Arabicus.
"	115	Clarkia elegans, purplish rose, eighteen inches.
"	116	" " fl. pl., rose, "
"	117	" " rosea, rose, "
"	118	" " fl. pl., white, eighteen inches.
"	119	" pulchella, red, eighteen inches.
"	120	" " marginata, rosy crimson, edge white, eighteen inches.
"	121	" " fl. pl., rich magenta, eighteen inches.
"	122	" " Tom Thumb, rose purple, nine inches.
"	123	" " integripetala marginata.
"	124	" " " compacta.
"	125	" " " Tom Thumb.
"	126	" pulcherrima fimbriata, rose violet, eighteen inches.
T.P.	127	Clematis flammula, sweet scented climber, white, 6 feet.
H.H.	128	Clanthus Dampieri (Sturt's Desert Pea), brilliant scarlet, with intense black spot in the centre of the flower, one of the most magnificent flowers in cultivation, trailer.
T.P.	129	Clanthus puniceus (Glory Pea), scarlet, a beautiful shrub, six feet.
H.	130	Clintonia elegans, blue, six inches.
	131	" pulchella, brilliant blue, with yellow centre, four inches.

The love of Flowers is one of the purest enjoyments.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

T.P.	132	Cobaea scandens, purple, climber, twenty feet.
H.	133	Collinsia bicolor, lilac and white, twelve inches.
"	134	" " alba, white,
"	135	" " multicolor marmorata, white and rose, twelve inches.
"	136	" " grandiflora, blue, white and lilac, twelve inches.
"	137	" " corymbosa, twelve inches.
T.P.	138	Commelina cœlestes, sky blue, eighteen inches.
H.	139	Convolvulus Major, striped, ten feet.
"	140	" " white, "
"	141	" " choice mixed, ten feet.
"	142	" " Minor, dark purple, twelve inches.
"	143	" " tricolor splendens, rich violet, twelve inches.
"	144	" " subcœruleus, delicate lilac, blush, twelve inches.
"	145	" " choice mixed, twelve inches.
T.P.	146	Cowslip (primula veris), dark varieties, finest mixed, nine inches.
"	147	Cyclamen Neapolitanum, mixed, six inches.
"	148	" " Persicum " " "
"	149	Dahlia, finest varieties, mixed, two to four feet.
H.H.	150	Datura chlorantha, fl. pl., fine, large, double, golden yellow blossoms. sweetly scented, two feet.
"	151	" " atrovioacea, fl. pl., splendid pot plant, two feet.
"	152	" " Wrighti (meteloides), white bordered lilac, two feet.
T.P.	153	Delphinium cardiopetalum, blue, twelve inches.
"	154	" " chinensis, mixed, two feet.
"	155	" " elatum (Bee Larkspur), eighteen inches.
"	156	" " formosum, blue and white, two and a half to three feet.
"	157	" " Hendersoni, blue and white, two and a half feet.
"	158	" " grandiflorum cœlestinum, splendid novelty, fine large sky-blue spikes of bloom, three feet.
H.P.	159	Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William), choice varieties, mixed, twelve to fifteen inches.
"	160	" " (Hunt's Perfection), saved from Bragg's, finest strain in cultivation, truly gorgeous for size, colour, and variety, twelve to fifteen inches.
T.P.	161	" " carnation, choicest named varieties, mixed, fifteen to eighteen inches.
H.	162	" " Heddewegi, the finest of its class, mixed, twelve inches.
"	163	" " laciniatus, beautifully fringed flowers, mixed, twelve inches.
H.P.	164	" " splendid double mixed, very choice, twelve inches.
"	165	" " Hispanicus (Spanish Pink).
"	166	" " Indianus (Indian Pink), red, twelve inches.
"	167	" " hybridus atropurpureus, splendid double, red, eighteen inches.
T.P.	168	Digitalis (Foxglove), aurea, golden, three feet.
"	169	" " gloxinoides, various, three feet.
"	170	" " purpurea, purple, three feet.
"	171	" " mixed, three feet.
H.P.	172	Dolichos lab lab, purple creeper, ten feet.
"	173	" " liguosus " twenty feet.
H.H.	174	Egg Plant, long white China
"	175	" " long purple
"	176	" " New York purple improved
"	177	" " purple
"	178	" " new scarlet
"	179	" " spotted Guadalupe
"	180	" " Tomato, scarlet
"	181	" " white
"	182	Elsholtzia cristata, pink, twelve inches.

} Very beautiful, growing from eighteen inches to two feet, and producing a most delicious vegetable.

All small Flower Seeds should be sown very shallow.

ABBREVIATIONS:—H., Hardy Annuals; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals; H.P., Hardy Perennials; T.P., Tender Perennials.

Every Family in the Suburbs and Country should possess a few Flowering Plants.

T.P.	183	<i>Epacris hybrida</i> , finest, mixed, two to four feet.
H.	184	<i>Erysimum Arkansanum</i> , one of the finest yellow Annuals, with large heads of eighteen inches.
	185	" <i>Perowskianum</i> , orange, showy, eighteen inches.
T.P.	186	<i>Erythrina Cristagalli</i> , scarlet, twenty feet.
	187	" <i>Coraliodendra</i> (coral trees).
H.	188	<i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i> , bright yellow, with orange centre, twelve inches.
"	189	" <i>crocea</i> , rich orange, twelve inches.
"	190	<i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i> , deep rose, shaded pink, twelve inches.
"	191	" " <i>album</i> , new, pure white, twelve inches.
"	192	" " <i>roseum</i> , rose, twelve inches.
"	193	<i>Eutoca multiflora</i> , lavender, twelve inches.
"	194	" <i>viscida</i> , bright blue, "
"	195	" <i>Wrangeliana</i> , lilac, very pretty, six inches.
"	196	<i>Everlasting Peas</i> , mixed, five feet.
"	197	<i>Flos Adonis</i> , scarlet, fifteen inches.
T.P.	198	<i>Forget-me-not (myosotis)</i> , blue, nine inches.
"	199	<i>Fuchsia</i> , saved from choicest varieties.
H.P.	200	<i>Gaillardia hybrida grandiflora</i> , crimson and yellow, eighteen inches.
"	201	" <i>picta</i> , or <i>Drummondii</i> , crimson and yellow, eighteen inches.
"	202	" <i>alba marginata</i> , white edged, eighteen inches.
"	203	" <i>coccinea</i> , scarlet, eighteen inches.
"	204	" <i>Richardsoni</i> , orange, with crimson centre, eighteen inches.
"	205	" <i>Wellsiana</i> , eighteen inches.
T.P.	206	<i>Geranium Zonale</i> , mixed scarlet, varieties.
"	207	" <i>Fancy</i> . (See <i>Pelargonium</i> .)
H.	208	<i>Gilia achillæfolia alba</i> , pure white, eighteen inches.
"	209	" <i>nivalis</i> , sweet scented, white, nine inches.
"	210	" <i>tricolor</i> , white, lilac and purple, nine inches.
"	211	" " <i>rosea splendens</i> , rose, purple, and white, nine inches.
T.P.	212	<i>Gladiolus</i> , saved from finest show varieties, mixed, three to four feet.
H.H.	213	<i>Globe Amaranthus</i> , purple, eighteen inches.
"	214	" " <i>orange</i> , "
"	215	" " <i>white</i> , "
"	216	" " <i>flesh colour</i> , "
T.P.	217	<i>Gloxinia</i> , splendid mixed, nine inches.
H.	218	<i>Godetia insignis</i> , red lilac, blotched purple, twelve inches.
"	219	" <i>Lindleyana</i> , peach lilac, carmine centre, eighteen inches.
"	220	" <i>Lindleyana</i> , fl. pl., fifteen to eighteen inches.
"	221	" <i>Romanzovi</i> , violet, very distinct, twelve inches.
"	222	" <i>Schemini</i> , new, eighteen inches.
"	223	" <i>The Bride</i> , white, with rich carmine centre, eighteen inches.
"	224	" <i>rosea alba Tom Thumb</i> , new, pure white, with rich carmine centre, extremely beautiful, and of dwarf compact growth, twelve inches.
H.	225	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i> , pink, twelve inches.
T.P.	226	<i>Heartsease</i> , new French varieties.
"	227	" <i>superb</i> named English varieties.
"	228	" <i>new striped and blotched</i> Belgian varieties.
"	229	" <i>very fine</i> , mixed.
H.	230	<i>Helianthus (Sun Flower) agrophyllus</i> fl. pl. <i>striata</i> , fine silvery foliage, striped, four feet.
"	231	" <i>Californicus</i> , fl. pl., orange, very fine, five feet.
H.H.	232	<i>Helichrysum brachyrhynchum</i> , yellow, six inches.
"	233	" <i>compositum maximum</i> , very fine, double, mixed colours, three feet.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

T.P.	234	<i>Heliotropium</i> , extra choice varieties, mixed, eighteen inches.
H.H.	235	<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i> , cream colour, eighteen inches.
"	236	" <i>coccineus speciosus</i> , scarlet, three feet.
"	237	" <i>immutabilis</i> fl. pl., white, two feet.
T.P.	238	Hollyhock, saved from best named varieties, eight feet.
H.H.	239	Honesty, purple, two feet.
"	240	<i>Humea elegans</i> , red, six feet.
"	241	<i>Ipomæa hederacea superba</i> , splendid azure blue, with broad white margin, ten feet.
"	242	" <i>atroviolacea</i> , deep violet, with broad white margin, ten feet.
"	243	" <i>lilacina</i> , lilac, with broad white margin, ten feet.
"	244	" <i>limbata elegantissima</i> , intense purple centre, with broad white margin, ten feet.
"	245	" <i>nil grandiflora</i> , blue, ten feet.
"	246	" <i>striata</i> , striped blue and white, ten feet.
"	247	" fine mixed, ten feet.
T.P.	248	<i>Ipomopsis elegans</i> , long spikes of orange scarlet flowers, three feet.
"	249	" <i>picta aurantiaca</i> , orange, three feet.
H.	250	<i>Jacobea</i> , crimson, extra fine, double, twelve inches.
"	251	" white, extra fine, double, twelve inches.
"	252	" new dwarf, blue, nine inches.
"	253	" fine double, mixed, twelve inches.
"	254	<i>Kaulfussia amelloides</i> , bright blue, six inches.
"	255	" <i>rosea</i> , rose, with mauve centre, six inches.
"	256	" <i>atroviolacea</i> , new, intense violet, six inches.
T.P.	257	<i>Kennedya rubicunda</i> , brown, creeper, ten feet.
"	258	" <i>alba</i> , ten feet.
"	259	<i>Lantana</i> , finest mixed French varieties.
H.	260	Larkspur, dwarf rocket, mixed, twelve inches.
"	261	" dwarf German, mixed, twelve inches.
"	262	" dwarf stock flowered, mixed, twelve inches.
"	263	" Hyacinth flowered, mixed, two feet.
"	264	" German branching, mixed, two and a half feet.
"	265	" <i>tricolor elegans</i> , beautifully variegated, two feet.
H.P.	266	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> (Everlasting Pea), five feet.
H.H.	267	<i>Lavatera</i> , red, three feet.
"	268	" white, three feet.
H.	269	<i>Leptosiphon androsaceus</i> , mixed, six inches.
"	270	" <i>aureus</i> , golden yellow, six inches.
"	271	" new French hybrid, combining every shade of colour from white to crimson and gold, four inches.
"	272	<i>Limnanthes grandiflora</i> , bright yellow, bordered white, six inches.
"	273	" <i>Douglasi</i> , pale yellow, bordered white, six inches.
"	274	" <i>sulphurea odorata</i> , yellow, fragrant, six inches.
H.H.	275	<i>Linaria bipartita</i> , splendida, fine novelty, dark purple, twelve inches.
"	276	" <i>Hendersoni</i> , purple, two feet.
"	277	" <i>reflexa</i> , fine rock plant, various, six inches.
"	278	<i>Linum flavum</i> , superb golden yellow, twelve inches.
"	279	" <i>grandiflorum album</i> , white, twelve inches.
"	280	" <i>coccineum</i> , brilliant scarlet, twelve inches.
"	281	" <i>Lewisi variegatum</i> , striped lilac and white, two feet.
"	282	" <i>campanulatum</i> , yellow, eighteen inches.
"	283	" <i>Narbonense</i> , bright blue, twelve inches.
"	284	<i>Lobelia campanulata</i> , white, six inches.
"	285	" blue and white, six inches.

Flower Gardening is one of the healthiest and most agreeable recreations.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

- H.H. 286 *Lobelia oculata* alba, blue, with white eye, six inches.
 " 287 " *rosea*, rose lilac, nine inches.
 " 288 " *formosa*, deep blue, with white eye, nine inches.
 " 289 " *speciosa*, dark blue, with white eye, six inches.
 " 290 " *gracilis erecta*, celestial blue, six inches.
 " 291 " *ramosa*, blue and yellow, nine inches.
 " 292 " *Gordoni*, new, intense blue, white centre, six inches.
 " 293 " *snowflake*, new, very fine.
 " 294 " *Paxtoniana*, distinct and very pretty, large white centre, margined with blue ; the finest of all the *Lobelias*, six inches.
 " 295 *Lophospermum scandens*, rose purple, climber, ten feet.
 " 296 *Love lies bleeding*, red, three feet.
 " 297 *Lotus Jacobeus*, dark brown, two feet.
 " 298 " *luteus*, yellow, two feet.
 H. 299 *Lupinus*, large blue, four feet.
 " 300 " " white, four feet.
 " 301 " " rose, four feet.
 " 302 " " yellow, sweet scented, two feet.
 " 303 " *Hartwegi*, blue, two feet.
 " 304 " " *albus*, pure white, two feet.
 " 305 " " *coelestinus*, sky blue, two feet.
 " 306 " " *persicus*, new, ten feet.
 " 307 " " *rubrus*, dark purple and red, two feet.
 " 308 " *hybridus nigrescens*, rich violet shaded, two feet.
 " 309 " *Dunnetti superbus*, light purple and white, two feet.
 " 310 " *mutabilis varicolor*, very handsome, two feet.
 " 311 " " *Cruickshanki*, blue and white, three feet.
 " 312 " *subcarnosus*, blue and white, the richest in colour of all the *Lupins*, two feet.
 " 313 " *Menziesi*, sulphur yellow, eighteen inches.
 T.P. 314 *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, scarlet, two feet.
 " 315 " *Haageana*, new hybrid, bright scarlet, twelve inches.
 H. 316 *Malope grandiflora*, crimson, three feet.
 " 317 " *zebrina*, striped, two feet.
 T.P. 318 *Mandevillea suaveolens*, fine sweet scented climber, white, twenty feet.
 H.H. 319 *Marigold*, French selected, finest double striped, eighteen inches.
 " 320 " *Dunnetti's* new orange, eighteen inches.
 " 321 " *African lemon*, selected from double flowers, two feet.
 " 322 " " orange, " " "
 " 323 " " mixed, selected from finest " double flowers, two feet.
 H.P. 324 *Marvel of Peru*, mixed, two feet.
 " 325 " " gold striped, two feet.
 T.P. 326 *Maurandya Barclayana*, purple climber, ten feet.
 " 327 " *grandiflora purpurea*, purple, extra large, perennial climber.
 " 328 " " finest mixed, ten feet.
 H.H. 329 *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum* (Ice Plant), nine inches.
 " 330 " " *tricolor*, rose, purple centre, six inches.
 H. 331 *Mignonette*, common, nine inches.
 " 332 " " new large flowering, fifteen inches.
 H.H. 333 *Mimulus maculosus*, new hybrid, most striking and effective, dwarf compact habit, profuse flowerer, twelve inches.
 " 334 " " *moschatus* (Musk Plant), yellow, six inches.
 " 335 " " *tigridioides*, new hybrid, large, and beautifully spotted, twelve inches.
 " 336 " " choice mixed, twelve inches.
 T.P. 337 *Myosotis azorica*, blue shaded purple, twelve inches.

A taste for Flowers naturally exercises a refining influence.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

H.H.	338	Nasturtium, Tom Thumb, crimson, nine inches.
"	339	" " scarlet "
"	340	" " Beauty "
"	341	" " yellow "
"	342	" " Pearl "
"	343	" King of Tom Thumbs, blue-green foliage, flower intense scarlet, nine inches.
"	344	" King Theodore, selected from King of Tom Thumbs, bluish green foliage, flower intense black, nine inches.
"	345	" choice mixed, nine inches.
H.	346	Nemophila atomaria, spotted, six inches.
"	347	" celestis oculata, celestial blue, blotched with black, six inches.
"	348	" discoidalis marmorata, marbled black and white.
"	349	" vitata, velvety black, margined pure white, six inches.
"	350	" elegans, velvety, black and white, six inches.
"	351	" insignis, bright blue, white centre, six inches.
"	352	" marginata, celestial blue, edged white, six inches.
"	353	" maculata, white, veined violet, petals blotched violet, nine inches.
"	354	" folia variegata, white, veined lilac and blotched with violet, nine inches.
H.H.	355	Nierembergia gracilis, charming bedding plant, blooming for an immense time, white, veined lilac, six inches.
H.	356	Nigella Damascena, showy, dark blue, eighteen inches.
"	357	" Hispanica alba, pure white, eighteen inches.
"	358	Ænothera acaulis, beautiful large silvery white blossoms, six inches.
"	359	" campylocarpa grandiflora, vermilion orange, perennial, one and a half feet.
"	360	" bistorta Veitchi, pure yellow, spotted crimson, twelve inches.
"	361	" coccinea, or rosea, rose, six inches.
T.P.	362	Oxalis rosea, delicate rose, six inches.
H.H.	363	Oxyura chrysanthemoides, golden yellow, edged white, eighteen inches.
"	364	Papaver somniferum (Opium Poppy), white.
H.P.	365	Passiflora edulis, white, climber, two feet.
H.	366	Peas, sweet, fine mixed, five feet.
"	367	" " Invincible Scarlet, five feet.
H.P.	368	" " Everlasting, pink, five feet.
T.P.	369	Pelargonium, Bull's choicest varieties, mixed, two feet.
"	370	" zonale, mixed scarlet varieties, two feet.
"	371	Pentstemon, choicest mixed, eighteen inches.
H.H.	372	Perilla Nankinensis, fine crimson, bronze foliage, eighteen inches.
T.P.	373	Petunia, Smith's extra choice, saved from finest show flowers, and containing many double varieties, eighteen inches.
"	374	" extra fine, mixed, eighteen inches.
H.	375	Phlox Drummondii alba, pure white, eighteen inches.
"	376	" " atrococcinea, deep scarlet, eighteen inches.
"	377	" " atropurpurea, deep purple "
"	378	" " Black Warrior, dark red "
"	379	" " Eugenia, variegated, "
"	380	" " Leopoldiana, crimson, white eye "
"	381	" " magenta "
"	382	" " marmorata, marbled "
"	383	" " Napoleon III., deep red "
"	384	" " oculata alba, white crimson eye "
"	385	" " Radowitski, rose, with white stripes, fifteen inches.
"	386	" " Victoria Regina, violet, white eye, eighteen inches.
"	387	" " Chamois, rose, novelty, fifteen inches.

The most humble home may be embellished by a few Flowers.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals ; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals ; H.P., Hardy Perennials ; T.P., Tender Perennials.

H.	388	Phlox Drummondii	Kermesina, rich scarlet, eighteen inches.
"	389	"	coccinea, scarlet
"	390	"	King of Purples, splendid crimson purple, eighteen inches.
"	391	"	Prince of Wales, dark violet, changing to lilac, eighteen inches.
"	392	"	Mars, scarlet, with dark eye, eighteen inches.
"	393	"	Princess Alexandra, scarlet, with black centre, eighteen inches.
"	394	"	Princess Royal, eighteen inches.
"	395	"	Sunset, beautiful silvery grey, eighteen inches.
"	396	"	choice mixed, eighteen inches.
H.P.	397	"	perennial, finest varieties, mixed, two to two-and-a-half feet.
T.P.	398	Phormium tenax (New Zealand Flax),	six feet.
"	399	Phygelius capensis,	very handsome perennial, with bunches of scarlet tube-shaped flowers, eighteen inches.
H.H.	400	Platystemon Californicum,	cream, spotted orange, six inches.
"	401	Poppy, double,	mixed, two feet.
T.P.	402	Polyanthus,	fine mixed, six inches.
H.H.	403	Portulaca Thellusoni Blensoni,	splendid vermilion, six inches.
"	404	"	lutea, yellow, six inches.
"	405	"	Thorburni, orange, six inches.
"	406	"	splendid mixed, six inches.
T.P.	407	Primula elatior (Polyanthus),	fine mixed, six inches.
"	408	"	erecta superba, new, nine inches.
"	409	"	sinensis fimbriata, mixed, from the choicest strains in cultivation, nine inches.
H.H.	410	Rhodanthe Manglesi,	bright rose, with silvery calix, twelve inches.
"	411	"	maculata, bright rosy purple, with yellow disc, two feet.
"	412	"	alba, pure silvery white, extra fine, twelve inches.
"	413	"	atrosanguinea, dark purplish crimson, splendid, twelve inches.
H.	414	Rocket Sweet,	purple, eighteen inches.
"	415	"	white, "
"	416	"	mixed, "
H.H.	417	Salvia bicolor,	mixed, three feet.
"	418	"	blue and white, two to three feet.
"	419	"	rose and white "
"	420	"	coccinea, scarlet, two feet.
"	421	"	splendens, bright scarlet, two to three feet.
"	422	"	patens, splendid deep blue, two to three feet.
"	423	Salpiglossis,	extra fine, mixed, eighteen inches.
"	424	Saponaria Calabrica marginata,	rose, with white margin, six inches.
"	425	"	rich deep pink, nine inches.
H.	426	Schizanthus Grahamsi,	red and orange, two feet.
"	427	"	Hookeri, rose and yellow, two feet.
"	428	"	grandiflorus oculatus, various, centre blue, twelve inches.
"	429	"	pinnatus, purple, white and yellow, twelve inches.
"	430	"	Priestii, white, lilac and primrose, twelve inches.
H.H.	431	Schizopetalon Walkeri,	white, very fragrant, six inches.
T.P.	432	Seyphanthus elegans,	very pretty, Loasa-like climber.
"	433	Sedum cœruleum,	blue, three inches.
"	434	Sensitive Plant,	pink, eighteen inches.
H.	435	Silene compacta,	pink, eighteen inches.
"	436	"	orientalis, bright rose-pink, very handsome, two feet.
H.H.	437	Statice Texana,	fine graceful plant, with large heads of bloom, eighteen inches.
"	438	"	Bonduilli, deep golden yellow, eighteen inches.
"	439	Stocks, German,	imported, extra.
"	440	"	large flowered, choice mixed, eighteen inches.

Plants should be arranged so as to contrast their colors.

ABBREVIATIONS :—H., Hardy Annuals; H.H., Half-Hardy Annuals; H.P., Hardy Perennials; T.P., Tender Perennials.

H.H.	441	Stocks, intermediate, scarlet, eighteen inches.
"	442	" Brompton, choice mixed, two feet.
"	443	" Imperial, extra fine, mixed, eighteen inches.
H.	444	Sunflower (<i>see Helianthus</i>).
"	445	Sultan, sweet, purple, eighteen inches.
"	446	" " white, eighteen inches.
"	447	" " yellow, eighteen inches.
T.P.	448	Swainsonia (Darling Pea), mixed, five feet.
H.P.	449	Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>).
H.H.	450	Thunbergia alata, orange, rich brown eye, three feet.
"	451	" " alba, white, with brown eye.
"	452	" " aurantiaca, deep orange, dark eye, three feet.
"	453	" " Bakeri, pure white, three feet.
"	454	" " sulphurea, yellow, three feet.
"	455	" " choice mixed, three feet.
"	456	Tropæolum peregrinum, or canariense, yellow, climber, ten feet.
"	457	" " choice mixed.
H.	458	Valerian, red, two feet.
"	459	" " white, two feet.
"	460	Venus' Looking Glass, blue, six inches.
"	461	" " " white, six inches.
T.P.	462	Verbena hybrida, finest mixed.
"	463	" " extra choice varieties.
H.	464	Veronica syriaca, bright blue, three inches.
"	465	" " alba, white, three inches.
T.P.	466	Vinca rosea, rose, white eye, two feet.
"	467	" " alba, white, crimson eye, two feet.
"	468	Viola odorata, (Sweet Violet), blue, six inches.
H.	469	Virginian Stock, red, six inches.
"	470	" " white "
"	471	" " new rose, six inches.
"	472	Viscaria oculata, pink, with rich crimson eye, eighteen inches.
"	473	" " Dunnetti, white, dark eye, twelve inches.
"	474	" " splendens, handsome perennial variety.
"	475	" " cœli rosea, bright rose, white centre, eighteen inches.
T.P.	476	Wallflower, blood, eighteen inches.
"	477	" " mixed
"	478	" " double German, splendid mixed, two feet.
H.H.	479	Whitlavia grandiflora, fine violet blue, twelve inches.
"	480	Xeranthemum, double purple, two feet.
"	481	Zinnia indica flora pleno, saved from selected double flowers, eighteen inches.
"	482	" " elegans, finest mixed, eighteen inches.

A choice selection may be had for a small garden for Five Shillings.



ABBREVIATION :—H. H., Hardy Annuals.

• EVERLASTINGS.

A splendid collection of Flower Seeds for Ten Shillings.

- H. H. 483 *Acroclinium roseum*, bright rose, twelve inches.
 „ 484 „ „ „ album, white „
 „ 485 *Ammobium alatum*, white, two feet.
 „ 486 *Helichrysum bracteatum*, yellow, two feet.
 „ 487 „ „ „ white „
 „ 488 „ „ „ compositum maximum, very fine, double varieties, mixed, three feet.
 „ 489 „ „ „ macranthum, pink, two feet.
 „ 490 *Polycolymna Stuarti*, white.
 „ 491 *Rhodanthe Manglesi*, bright rose, twelve inches.
 „ 492 „ „ „ maculata, bright rosy purple, with yellow disc, two feet.
 „ 493 „ „ „ alba, pure silvery white, extra fine, twelve inches.
 „ 494 „ „ „ atrosanguinea, dark purplish crimson, splendid „
 „ 495 *Statice Bonduelli*, deep golden yellow, eighteen inches.
 „ 496 *Xeranthemum*, double purple, two feet.
 „ 497 *Waitzea aurea*, new, brilliant yellow, eighteen inches.
 „ 498 „ „ „ corymbosa, new, deep red, twelve inches.

NEW ANNUALS FOR 1870.

- Calandrina speciosa alba*.
Convolvulus minor muricaulis; pretty new strain of this favourite flower.
Eschscholtzia crocea rosea, a very desirable novelty; the inner side of the blossom is of a whitish pink, while the exterior colour is of a bright rose. The effect produced by the rose-coloured bands of the partially opened flowers is charming.
Godetia versicolor, grandiflora.
Linaria bipartita striata, beautifully marked.
Nasturtium Tom Thumb Golden King, very distinct variety, deep golden colour, fine dark foliage.
Nemophila discoidalis punctata, pretty spotted variety.
 „ „ „ *atomaria folio variegata*, new variegated leaved variety.
Rhodanthe Manglesi major; large flowered species of this favourite annual.
 Stock—*New Giant intermediate*; this is a remarkably fine stock, flowers very large and double, colour deep scarlet.
Tagetes patula nana faviflora.
Zinnia elegans tagetiflora fl. pl., distinct and beautiful novelty; colours various, fine form, resembling the double marigold or globe aster.
Zinnia elegans alba semi plena.

NEW VARIETIES OF FLOWER SEEDS FOR 1871.

- Aquilegia pulchella rubra*, deep chocolate colour, margined with white; handsome.
 „ „ „ *glandulosa (true)*; as a Spring flowering herbaceous perennial, this plant is unrivalled.
Clarkia integripetala marginata Tom Thumb, brilliant magenta ground colour, bordered with pure white.
Leptosiphon multiflorus albus, flowers snowy white, 6 inches; very attractive.
Lupinus mutabilis alba, a new variety, long spikes, pure white flowers.
Leptosiphon multiflorus, a compact grower, six inches brilliant copper red, very beautiful.
Nemophila insignis purpurea rubra, a bright blue, shot through with red, producing a puce purple or plum color.
Schizanthus pavilionaceus; the flowers are delicately spotted, and laced with purple and yellow.
Tropaeolum Lobbianum Von Moltke, flowers bright bluish rose, a great acquisition.
 Virginian Stock, new pigmy, a new dwarf, white variety, six inches; producing a close mass of beautiful white, a charming little pot plant.
Calliopis tinctoria nana, pigmy, yellow maroon centre, four inches, a charming variety of this favorite.

FLOWERS

HAVING

COMMON ENGLISH NAMES.

POPULAR NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Aster, bouquet	Aster Chinensis ramosus.
" Chinese	" pl. var.
" chrysanthemum	" imbricatus, pl. var.
Auricula, Alpine	Primula Auricula, pl. var.
" stage variety	" eximia.
Balsam, finest double	Balsamina hortensis, fl. pl.
" camellia-flowered	" camellia flora.
" rose-flowered	" rosea flora, pl. var.
Bee Larkspur	Delphinium elatum.
Bluebell	Campanula vulgaris.
Canary Creeper	Tropæolum peregrinum.
Candytuft, fragrant	Iberis odorata.
" purple	" umbellata purpurea.
" new crimson	" kermesina.
" rocket	" coronaria.
" rose	" rosea.
" white	" amara.
Canterbury Bells, purple	Campanula, medium.
" white	" alba.
" double blue	" fl. pl. cœrulea.
" lilac	" lilacina.
" white	" alba.
Carnation, double	Dianthus caryophyllus.
Catchfly, red	Silene Armeria rubra.
Chrysanthemum, tricolor Burridgii	Chrysanthemum, carinatum Burridgii.
" venustum	" venustum.
Cockscomb, dwarf crimson	Celosia, cristata nana.
Columbine, double	Aquilegia, vulgaris fl. pl.
Convolvulus Major, mixed	Ipomœa purpurea, var. pl.
" striped	" striata.
" white	" alba.
" minor, dark purple	" tricolor atropurpureus.
" mixed	" "
Cowslip, fine mixed	Primula elatior, pl. var.

Small sums may be remitted in postage stamps.

POPULAR NAME.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Daisy, finest double	<i>Bellis perennis</i> , fl. pl.
Devil-in-the-bush	<i>Nigella Hispanica</i> .
Egg Plant, purple	<i>Solanum ovigerum</i> .
Everlasting Flowers	<i>Helichrysum</i> sp. et. var.
" Peas	<i>Láthyrus latifolius</i> .
Flos Adonis	<i>Adonis æstivalis</i> .
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis palustris</i> .
Foxglove, mixed	<i>Digitalis</i> pl. sp. et var.
Geranium, finest mixed	<i>Pelargonium hybridum</i> .
Globe Amaranthus, purple	<i>Gomphrèna globosa purpurea</i> .
" " flesh-coloured	" " <i>carnea</i> .
" " orange	" " <i>aurantiaca</i> .
" " white	" " <i>alba</i> .
Heartsease, extra fine	<i>Viola tricolor hybrida</i> .
" new French	" <i>Gallica nova</i> .
" Belgian	" <i>Belgica</i> .
Heliotrope, mixed	<i>Heliotropium</i> pl. var.
Hollyhock, new prize mixed	<i>Althæa rosea nova eximia</i> .
Honesty	<i>Lunaria biennis</i> .
Ice Plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> .
Indian Pink	<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i> pl. var.
Jacoea, mixed	<i>Senecio elegans</i> , pl. var.
Larkspur, dwf., mixed	<i>Delphinium ajacis, humile</i> .
" German	" <i>germánica</i> .
" Hyacinth, flowered	" <i>hyacinthoides</i> .
" German branching	" <i>consólidum</i> , pl. var.
Lavatera, red	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i> .
" white	" <i>alba</i> .
Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis élegans</i> .
Love-in-a-mist	<i>Nigella Hispanica</i> .
Love-lies-bleeding, red	<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i> .
" white	" <i>albus</i> .
Lupines, large, blue	<i>Lupinus hirsutus</i> .
" " rose	" <i>pilosus</i> .
" " white	" " <i>albus</i> .
" yellow	" <i>luteus</i> .
Marigold, French mixed	<i>Tagetes patula</i> pl. var.
" " striped	" " <i>striata superba</i> .
" African Lemon	" <i>erecta citrina</i> pl. var.
" " Orange	" " <i>aurantiaca</i> .
Marvel of Peru, mixed	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> , pl. var.
" gold striped	" " <i>aurea striata</i> .
Mignonette	<i>Reseda odorata</i> .
Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus</i> , pl. sp. et var.
Musk Plant	" <i>moschatus</i> .
Nasturtium, tall, mixed	<i>Tropæolum majus</i> .
" Tom Thumb, vars.	" <i>nanum</i> .
Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora</i> , vars.
Picotee, finest double	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus punctatus</i> .
Pink, double garden	" <i>moschatus</i> , fl. pl.
Polyanthus	<i>Primula elatior polyantha</i> .
Poppy, double	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> , fl. pl.

The love of Flowers in young persons should be encouraged.

FLOWER SEEDS.

POPULAR NAME.				SCIENTIFIC NAME.			
Primrose, common yellow	..	..	..	Primula vulgaris.			
„ Chinese	..	..	..	„ sinensis.			
Prince's Feather	..	..	..	Amaranthus speciosus.			
Quaking Grass, large	..	..	..	Briza maxima.			
„ slender	..	..	..	„ gracilis.			
Sensitive Plant	..	..	..	Mimosa sensitiva.			
Snap Dragon, mixed	..	..	..	Antirrhinum majus, pl. var.			
Stock, German	..	..	..	Mathiola annua densiflora.			
„ Brompton	..	..	..	„ simplicicaulis, pl. var.			
Stonecrop	..	..	..	Sedum cœruleum.			
Sunflower, dwarf	..	..	..	Helianthus annuus.			
„ tall	..	..	..	„ altissimus.			
Sweet Alyssum	..	..	..	Alyssum maritimum.			
„ Sultan, purple	..	..	..	Centaurea moschata.			
„ „ white	..	..	..	„ „ alba.			
Sweet William	..	..	..	Dianthus barbatus.			
Valerian, red	..	..	..	Valeriana rubra.			
„ „ white	..	..	..	„ „ alba.			
Venus' Looking Glass, blue	..	..	..	Campánula „ speculum.			
„ „ „ white	..	..	..	„ „ alba.			
Violet, sweet	..	..	..	Viola odorata.			
Virginian Stock, red	..	..	..	Malcòmia maritima.			
„ new rose	..	..	..	„ rosea.			
„ white	..	..	..	„ alba.			
Xeranthemum, purple	..	..	..	Xeranthemum annuum.			

TABLE showing the number of Plants required to plant an acre of land, from 1 foot to 30 feet, plant from plant.

Distance.		Distance.	
Feet.	Number per acre.	Feet.	Number per acre.
30	48	8	680
28	55	7	889
26	64	6½	1,031
24	75	6	1,201
22	90	5½	1,440
20	100	5	1,742
19	120	4½	2,151
18	134	4	2,722
17	150	3½	3,556
16	169	3	4,840
15	193	2½	6,970
14	222	2	10,890
13	257	1½	19,360
12	302	1	43,560
11	360		
10	435		
9	537		

A taste for the beautiful is characteristic of superior natures.

SUBSOIL DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION.

Ashfield, May 5th, 1871.

MESSRS. LAW, SOMNER, AND CO.,
SEEDSMEN, &C.,
PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in forwarding herewith my M.S. on Drainage and Irrigation, written at your request. You are unmistakeably correct in considering the question important ; and I have not the slightest hesitation in expressing my firm conviction that a more general appreciation of it lies at the very foundation of successful cultivation, whether of the field, garden, vineyard, or orchard, and more particularly so in an Australian climate, alternately saturated and kiln-dried.

In acknowledging the compliment you have paid me by making the request, I venture to express the hope that the ideas I have thrown together may, notwithstanding the imperfections and shortcomings of an unpractised writer, meet your wishes ; and that the wide circulation you will give them will be productive of good to the colony, and, therefore, of a feeling of satisfaction to yourselves.

With best wishes,

Yours, always,

T. W. SHEPHERD.

The above is from our friend Mr. T. W. Shepherd, and we have much pleasure in recommending his excellent article on Drainage to the attention of our friends who may contemplate planting.

LAW, SOMNER, & CO.

DRAINAGE and irrigation are subjects so intimately connected that it appears desirable that they should be considered together.

It will be aimed at in this paper to explain the advantages of these operations, as well as how they serve to fertilize the soil, and act upon the growth of grass or root crops, as well as upon plants and trees of larger growth ; and also how their application to the culture of the soil is calculated to prevent disease, or at all events restrain it, whether it be caused by improper temperature, or by parasitical animal or vegetable developments ; and it is also proposed to do so in as few words, and in as plain language as clearness of illustration will permit. It is therefore hoped that any awkwardness of diction, or homeliness of style, will be tolerated.

The subject has been so extensively written about and upon for years past, that it may to some extent appear that nothing new can be said upon it. This may be answered by appealing to the fact that it can never grow stale, until every agriculturist and horticulturist in the country has been convinced of the efficacy, importance, truth, and absolute necessity for a thorough system of drainage (particularly in this country, of a climate so extraordinarily fickle), and not only believes in it, but practises it. It cannot be said that such is the fact now, nor that even a small per centage either believe in the practice or understand the theory.

Many have written upon the subject, and explained the theory in a style so full of scientific language and technical terms, that few practical men could be supposed able to digest it ; and writers who were practical men did not understand the theory themselves, though they believed in its efficacy, and some of them practised it. Amongst these last was one Mr. Mechi, of Tiptree Hall celebrity, a useful and plain writer, but he has contented himself with giving an account of his practice, and its results, which were sufficiently great, and quite convinced him,

without troubling about theory. Mr. Mechi's work is not expensive, and is worth the perusal to any one concerned in the matter, whether he believes it or not. Mr. Mechi was right in not attempting, if he did not understand it himself, to explain the theory; and it would have been wiser if some others had followed his example, for it would have prevented much confusion and trouble. Notwithstanding this assertion, it is thought necessary to propound a theory in this paper, because it is desired to convince the settlers in this colony, and they are so hard to be convinced that nothing but plain demonstration will succeed with them.

It is also thought that certain indisputable scientific facts may be explained and brought to bear upon the subject without the torture of hard words, which, to the great majority of practical men, appear "a strange tongue."

Let it be granted that earth, air, and water contain all the elements necessary for the sustenance of organized, that is, animal or vegetable life; that in their several constituent parts, combined or separate, there are elements and conditions continually under active change, alteration, and re-adjustment; that during the process of change, alteration, or re-adjustment, those parts or combinations necessary and proper for the support of the various organizations, as well as of others injurious to, or destructive of it, are eliminated; that organized life has the necessary appliances to assist and contribute to these changes, &c., and the quality of selecting, rejecting, appropriating, and assimilating them, where they meet with them in proper proportions, and under normal conditions; that the conditions of these various combined or separate elements, required for the vigorous health and development of one species of organization, entirely fail to do so in another; and that living objects, whether animal or vegetable, under, to them, abnormal conditions of earth, air, and water, or their constituent parts, become the prey of other living objects, whose organisation requires these elements under different, but to them, normal conditions for their development.

It must also be admitted that nature has provided all the conditions necessary for the production and perfecting of these various organizations, but not to their fullest development, without the aid of human interference. Man must "subdue" the earth.

These being admitted as axioms, will render more clear further explanation. Earth and its fertility is the grand field for man's interference. He operates upon it by tillage, and all his manipulations for rendering it fertile have in view the free admission to it of air and water, with all their constituent parts and accompaniments, as temperature, nutritive properties, and solvent powers.

Rain water collects in the atmosphere various ingredients which are, in a measure, food for plants, such as ammonia, carbon, and nitrogen, and whilst percolating through the soil with these compounds, not only furnishes food for plants, but prepares various compositions of the soil, by its solvent and other chemical action, for that purpose. It also serves to increase the temperature of the underground climate, and to keep it up to a degree corresponding with the overground climate. This it performs in its filtration by carrying atmospheric warmth with it into the pores of the soil, and by displacing the chilled and fouled air from them, which, after the water passes away, are refilled with fresh and warmer air from the surface. Thus a healthy action is constantly kept up, at least so long as the rain falls in reasonable regularity, and if not, artificial irrigation may supply its place, and perform its functions, although in a less perfect degree. While the proper food for plants is thus brought within the reach of their roots by the continuous percolation of water, the soil absorbs and retains it until taken up by them for the use of the plant, and as the water passes away, it carries with it in solution saline and other ingredients of the soil, and the excretions of the plants, which, if left to accumulate, would act injuriously upon the growing plant. Of course it may be supposed that, as the water drains away, it will also carry with it the fertilising matters, which is no doubt true to some extent. But it has been clearly proved, that soil has a peculiar affinity for those fertilising ingredients, and absorbs and retains them to the exclusion of the injurious matters which it rejects and allows the water to carry away.

By this process the soil, as has been shown, is kept at a proper temperature, and so aerified that worms and other insects can penetrate as deeply as the filtration extends, and their action in the soil tends to increase its filtrative and absorbent properties.

It will be seen that the whole of these fertilising actions in the soil depends upon the *free access to*, and *free egress from* it, in every part, of the water that may fall upon it. Unless the land be capable of allowing this, the more water that falls upon it the less fertile it becomes. Even if the soil be capable of receiving and retaining a considerable amount of water, but is unable to get rid of it immediately and continuously, its fertility vanishes. The water remaining in it dissolves the ingredients it is true, but carries none of them away, while totally different chemical action and combinations take place. Atmospheric air is excluded, plant poisons are formed instead of nutritious elements, worms die, and roots decay for lack of air and warmth. In short, the whole affair becomes diseased, disagreeable, and filthy, quite unfit for the growth of plants of the higher organisations, such as are cultivated for the use of man. But, instead, it is well calculated to produce innumerable organisa-

tions of the lowest class of vegetables, such as toadstools, devil's snuffboxes, moulds, smuts, rusts, oidiums, mildews, and perhaps myriads of other species of fungi, parasitic or otherwise, the germs of which, wherever they come from, are never wanting when a condition of soil suitable to their development is at hand.

In certain stages of their growth these prey upon the plants or trees already weakened, and cause widespread destruction to our fields, vineyards, and orchards, sometimes appearing like an epidemic, and often a contagious distemper. Not only this, but directly or indirectly, insects of the lowest organisation are likewise produced or developed by the same stagnation in the soil, and are found preying upon our cultivated plants, as we find in bugs, flies, coccus, aphids, and a host of others, many of them, as well as the vegetable parasites, attacking or preying upon the higher animals, not excepting man.

Hence it has been found, that after a succession of very wet seasons, diseases that have not been seen for years before make their appearance, and in some cases diseases appear that have not been noticed before at all.

In this colony some of these effects have been observable, as in grape vines, the brassica or cabbage tribe, the orange tribe, wheat, and other less prominent cultivated plants, as well as in cattle and sheep.

Some land is so constituted and placed by nature, that it is always ready to fulfil the conditions of the proper filtration, absorption, and discharge of the water that falls upon it. Of this nature are deep sand, most alluvials, and lands having loose gravelly subsoils. Such lands, when used for the cultivation of any crop, require less labor than others in the tillage, ploughing, and hoeing, to free it from weeds, and to prepare it for the seed, or plants; with manure to add to its fertility, is all that is necessary to prepare it for growing good crops; and it will not fail to produce them if sufficient rain falls, or, in the absence of rain, water be supplied by artificial irrigation.

Instances might be given of such places as these, where, while disease has been rife, they have escaped. And this fact has often caused ill-informed persons to deny that the want of drainage created a tendency to disease in orchards, &c., because, as they maintained, these places had not been artificially drained, forgetting that nature sometimes performs this service more effectually than art could.

In land where this natural drainage does not exist, it requires to be drained by the owner before successful cultivation can be depended upon. Without drainage, a good fertile tilth may occasionally produce a good crop in a season when just enough rain falls to suit it, no more and no less, and this even is casual. And perhaps even touchy trees, like the orange, may thrive for several years, if those years be comparatively free from too abundant rain. No sooner, however, than a few wet seasons follow than disease and decay begin.

To render such lands (and they are by far the most usual to be met with), permeable and absorptive, as well as dryable, and able to discharge water quickly, underground or sub-soil drains must be formed at depths and distances regulated by the nature of the land to be operated upon, and the carrying capacity of the drain-pipes or tiles, by the length of the drains, and the quantity of water they may be called upon to discharge.

The important part which water performs in the operations of nature, as regards the growth of plants, has been dwelt upon so much already that little more remains to be said in regard to the importance of providing means for irrigation when rain fails to come in due season, and its close connection with drainage.

The garden or flower pot is an example of drainage and irrigation which long ago ought to have convinced the sceptical. The gardener places a quantity of drainage or broken crocks at the bottom of his pot over the perforation, in order that the water with which he irrigates the soil above may escape after filtering through, moistening, and enriching it. He understands the necessity for perfect drainage so well that should his plant show the least symptoms of sickness, he immediately examines his drainage; rightly supposing a deficiency there to be the most likely cause. In this we see in miniature the same principle carried out, that takes place in the orchard, field, or vineyard; subsoil drains are of great advantage, without artificial irrigation, but of much greater with it, more especially in a country so noted for droughts. Irrigation is advantageous to soils not thoroughly drained, but much more so to soils that are. The wise man will therefore see his advantage, in supplying his land with both; for if one pays, both will pay better.

Sub-soil drainage has not been as yet much practised in this colony. It has taken years of persuasion to induce only a few to adopt it, and even now many otherwise intelligent men, look upon it as unnecessary, and refuse to enquire further. Some years since a gentleman at Parramatta, Mr. Holroyd, had the enterprise to establish a pipe or tile factory, in the face of no probable demand and some jeering. He persevered, and still carries it on, whether at a loss or not is only known to himself. However that may be he deserves the thanks of the colonists for his perseverance. It will not be many years before necessity will force subsoil draining into general practice. The sooner the better for the prospects of the country. In stiff heavy soils the drains should be from four to six feet deep, and twenty to forty feet apart, in straight lines, and of a regular slope from the highest to the lowest part of the land, and in the same direction as the slope of the land. For lengths of 200 or 300 yards they should have a capacity of two inches diameter; for a less distance one inch to one and a half inch

will be sufficient. The discharge may be into an open ditch at the lower extremity of the drains; or it may be into a main pipe long enough to receive the water, and at a level of six inches below the discharge opening of the pipes.

In removing the soil for the reception of the pipes, the excavation should not be wider than sufficient for the workman to work in; the bottom spit should be taken out by a pointed tool, made for the purpose, and all the crumbs removed by a small scoop; the pipes are to be laid upon the bottom and immediately covered, by returning the soil to the trench, slightly treading it a few inches above the pipe. The bottom should not be wider than just sufficient to receive the pipe. The pipes should be laid together as closely as possible. The workman to lay the pipes cannot stand in the trench to lay them, he therefore stands astride it, with a tool called a "swan's neck," or "cock's spur," on which several pipes, which are one foot in length, are placed, and then laid in the drain, the tool withdraws and the pipes pushed or knocked so as to leave them as close together as possible.

The cost of a pipe-drain, six feet deep, laid in this way, cannot be given with precision, because it depends in some degree on the hardness or softness of the soil, and the ease with which it may be excavated; and because workmen who understand the work are not easily met with, so little as yet having been done in the Colony. An approximation may, however, be given. The trench to receive the pipes to be opened, the pipes laid (if brought to the spot) and the trench refilled and levelled over, should not cost more than one penny per running foot in easy soil, or three half-pence in difficult.

The cost per acre, at present, may be estimated at from £6 to £8; but should the practice of draining become general, it will soon become cheaper, probably not much more than half the price named, because workmen will then have become better up to the work, and tiles will be much cheaper, when the demand for them becomes larger. Four feet drains would cost about one-third less per foot for work but more for pipes, as the drains would be closer together than six feet.

Surface drains should be avoided altogether if possible, the soil should be able to absorb all the rain that falls upon it, except extraordinary falls, and it is better to risk an occasional gully being caused by storms, than to suffer the loss which would result if water from ordinary rainfalls were carried off and lost, without leaving the enriching ingredients it contains with the soil by the filtering process.

In soils of a lighter nature, and capable of absorbing more water, the drains should be deeper, say from seven feet to nine feet, and if vines or fruit trees are planted these depths are the best. In this case the drains may be still farther apart—say sixty feet. The expense would be about the same, but if the subsoil be shale or any other impervious substance the more shallow and closer drains must be used. In deep draining the good effects are not perceivable so soon as with the shallow, but it is better in the long run, for a deeper filter, and more moisture is obtained, together with a quicker and more regular discharge. If it should rain steadily for a week, or a month, all the water that fell should pass through the filter, and the drains cease running in less than a week after it ceased raining; if in two or three days all the better.

Where there is what is termed springy or spuey land, special underground drains must be made, to drain the wet spots, as the regular subsoil drains will only partially affect them. These have been called geological drains, because the moisture they are intended to remove is caused by cavities and dykes in the strata on which the soil rests; a regular subsoil drainage may pass near them without affecting them.

Should the slope of the drained land be several hundred yards in length, one or more cross-drains should be made as receivers; these might be led into tanks for storing the water for irrigation in dry times.

The advantages of subsoil drainage may be summed up thus:—

Cheaper and easier cultivation, a warmer, purer, and more wholesome climate for the roots of plants. A freedom from plant poisons, parasitical and loathsome vegetable and animal developments; increased production; improved quality; better returns; more profit; more certainty, and better interest for money invested. If all these are promised, and the realisation of them within the bounds of reasonable calculation, as they most certainly are, surely no sane man would venture his capital on undrained land and meet anxiety, uncertainty and almost certain loss, instead of content, certainty and gain.

SHERWOOD DRAIN TILE WORKS.

PIPES for draining Orangeries, Orchards, and Farms are supplied at the Works at the following prices: 1-inch (inside diameter), 25s.; 1½-inch, 30s.; 2-inch, 45s.; 3½-inch, 80s. per 1000: 6-inch, 3d. per foot; 4 by 3½ inches, 1½d. per foot. Junctions, Bends, and Elbows of all kinds and sizes. The cost of delivery in Sydney, in addition to the above rates, would be from 10s. to 12s. for a single 1000; larger lots at a less rate.

AGENTS, LAW, SOMNER, & CO.

LAW, SOMNER, AND CO., SEEDSMEN, 258 AND 260 PITT-ST., SYDNEY.

ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.



GARDENING of any kind, when an occupation of pleasure or taste, is an enjoyable, delightful, and healthful occupation, and the more it is practised the truer the assertion becomes. In a well and tastefully arranged garden or pleasure ground there are many qualities of enjoyment beyond mere display of show, this being to the proprietor of true taste, one of its least advantages. To such an one the interest taken in his grounds, by people of varied taste and discrimination, are more gratifying than the mere admiration of an unreflecting observer, however flatteringly he may admire.

The true secret of laying out and planting rests upon an endeavor to combine as many features of interest as possible in the space allotted.

Flowers, for those whom they delight, scenery for the study of the lover of the beautiful in the landscape. The Poet—the Painter—the Sculptor—or the Architect; objects of interest or study to the Student of Nature in general, but more particularly to the Botanical Student, not leaving out the Curious, the Antiquarian, or the Utilitarian; and keeping all this in view, the harmony of the whole must be aimed at as a consummation without which the work becomes a deformity—an abortion;—better left as nature left it, however savage.

A work of this kind can only be carried out in its most comprehensive sense by the wealthy; but it is wonderful how much can be accomplished by moderate or small means, and limited extent of site, when earnestness and a correct taste are brought to bear. And how delightful it must be to one who possesses these to see his own beautiful and interesting creations as it were, appreciated not only by his nearest friends, but by all who visit and view his production, and whose appreciation or admiration is valued. The pleasure he thus imparts to many cannot fail to be a source of much satisfaction, apart from his own more immediate enjoyment. To grounds of limited extent, these pleasure-giving conditions belong, perhaps, in a higher degree than to those of more extensive and pretentious undertakings. This fact cannot be otherwise than encouraging to those whose opportunities may be small, even very small, for the smaller the means the greater is the credit for the effect produced, provided the difficulties be well and successfully overcome. A cottager's garden, only a few rods or perches in extent, may be made pleasing, interesting, and beautiful by a proper exercise of taste, and as much a source of pride and gratification to himself, as the most extensive and costly domain of the affluent proprietor would be to him. Between the cottage and the palace are many distinctions, and a wide field for the practice of our art. From the establishment in which numerous hands are employed in improving its pleasure and instruction giving capabilities, to the more humble improver, who uses his own, or at furthest occasionally employs an itinerant gardener, there are many who do, and more who do not, use the privileges within their reach.

New South Wales possesses advantages for this kind of ennobling enjoyment and luxury surpassing those of almost any other country. We find them in her climate, in her natural scenery and capabilities; in her soil so abundantly within the reach of all; in the wealth of her citizens, and in the requisite skill to carry out such designs of taste, as surely some of us ought to inherit from our fathers—citizens of the most enlightened as well as the best cultivated and most artistically adorned country upon the earth. But, if the art, the skill, and the taste be indeed amongst us it is infrequently displayed. Too often do we see natural beauties neglected, distorted, or destroyed. Too often do we see considerable expenditure worse than uselessly incurred, destroying harmony, disfiguring handsome buildings, marring and mutilating prospects. Too often still do we see the requisite taste and means possessed, but the desire overruled or mastered by a stronger and more engrossing but grosser desire. It is scarcely within the bounds of possibility that a residence and grounds can be made the most of by the most skilful artists unless the proprietor himself takes a warm interest. He may be liberal to profusion, but his want of interest takes away the most powerful incentive. In works of taste and artistic design, the professional who views his services as a matter of mere business, is unfit for the position. It would be vain to try to

consult even a man of taste, if he would not display it, and it is hard to gratify a taste that can neither be discovered nor indicated. This indifference seems to belong to a class mostly wealthy, but who have not made up their minds to make this country their permanent home, and the home of their children. Those who have so made up their minds are willing enough to do their best, but there is a sad want of example, and houses are built, grounds inartistically laid out, and plantations formed at great expense often with disappointment and distaste to the owners for further attempts, thereby depriving themselves, their dependants, and their friends of the great privilege of instruction and enjoyment combined. Besides the deterring influence such failures have upon others, and especially depriving their children of a chance of acquiring a taste which if imbibed now, would have a powerful influence for good in after years. A real and lively taste for the art of which we have been discoursing, can scarcely be possessed by any one devoid of proper and high notions of honor and duty. It is impossible for a bad and vicious person to possess it.

After these complaints it is somewhat refreshing to be able to bear testimony to the fact that there are not a few really artistically arranged and tastefully laid out grounds in various parts of the colony, both near Sydney and in the interior.

It may not be out of place here, to remark that thoroughly artistic grounds include all the necessary conveniences of or for an establishment, and includes economy in all parts. Objects of utility are to be considered, even with more solicitude than the purely ornamental, and in the hands of a real artist most of these, such as orchard, kitchen garden, accommodation for horses, pigs, and poultry, cows, drying grounds, water supply, drainage, &c., &c., may be made to add to their beauty rather than otherwise, every thing in its place, and nothing where nothing is required. The kitchen range is very ornamental and useful in its place, but would appear far otherwise in a fine drawing room or a lady's boudoir. Nor would the principal entrance to a mansion be the most appropriate site for a piggery, however great its architectural merit may be.

These may seem preposterous comparisons, to any however deficient in taste. But to the eye of correct taste, the misplaced tree or clump, an ornamental pond in an improper position, shade where light should be and vice versa, and so on with all objects improperly or awkwardly placed, so as to make discord prevail over harmony, appear quite as preposterous.

It now remains to say a few words about gardens and grounds of a nature less extensive than such as have been previously in view. It is a pleasing fact that the minor suburban gardens have of late years vastly increased in number, and still more gratifying is it that they have wonderfully improved in the direction of good taste in their arrangement, although there are still very many of which this cannot be said.

The improvement holds good in regard to a still humbler class of gardens, where no regular gardener is kept, but a jobber occasionally called in. This fact, it is to be presumed, will convey a hope to the thoughtful that our suburban population are thus laying the foundation of good taste as well as the almost sure accompaniment, good citizenship and good morals.

It is a fact worthy of note, to all who intend ornamenting their grounds, in the neighbourhood of Sydney, that they can cultivate more than three times as many species of ornamental or useful plants in their out door gardens, as can be cultivated in England, Ireland or Scotland, or more than in any other country. One drawback they have to contend against, and it would be as well that they, as beginners should notice it. They are apt to think that any person they meet with will do to clean up, and trim their gardens. No mistake is more provoking than this; a mere casual labourer who scarcely may know the pruning shears from a watering pot, is not the man to be trusted to pull even a weed, without an attendant to guide him from blunders, yet it frequently happens that men are sent there to do a days labour more out of charity than requirement. Under these circumstances the mistake is pardonable, but surely some less hazardous job might be found for him. If done for the sake of saving a shilling or two, it is a penny wise and a pound foolish.

Instances are not wanting where grievous damage has been inflicted by this practice, and it is to be desired that the practice will not be followed by many, for such losses are discouraging, especially to beginners.



LAW, SOMNER, & CO.'S

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

PALMS, DRACÆNAS, AND CYCADS.

THESE tribes have not taken the place in our ornamental grounds that they so well deserve. Indeed, it is rare to see a Palm in our gardens. Whether the fault rests with the nurserymen or others is uncertain; probably the nurserymen are most to blame. Certainly no person with any pretensions to taste in ornamental planting would omit to secure a few of these distinguished plants if in his power. There is something grand in the leaf or frond of a Palm not to be seen in any other family. Imagine a single leaf twenty feet or more in length, and hundreds of these crowning a pillar-like stem, rising with a uniform thickness from ten to one hundred and fifty feet from the ground without a branch, curve, or irregularity, these leaves, arranged with mathematical regularity, having graceful ostrich-feather like sweeps and undulations; others, of corresponding height, having fronds ten or twelve feet in diameter spreading out like a huge fan, large enough to form the roof of a small house, and these in the highest degree symmetrically and gracefully arranged. Imagine these trees with great varieties of form and size, but harmonious similarity withal, and wonder why they have been so long neglected. In England, where the cultivation of Palms is attended with great expense, Crystal Palaces have been erected for their accommodation. On the continent of Europe, also, extensive palm-houses have been erected and furnished at vast expense, so much are they appreciated. But in this colony, where many of them might be grown out of doors as easily and as cheaply as almost any other trees, they have been very generally overlooked.

To have the best effect all the species that will suit the situation should be formed into neighboring groups, or several specimens of each species grouped so as to form a whole. The best situation would be a valley enclosed by wooded hills on three sides, with the opening towards the north or north-east; or if a valley is not at hand, three sides of the palm arrangement should be planted with tall-growing Araucarias such as the Norfolk Island pine. This plan would both shelter and add to the effect of the Palm ground. In small pleasure grounds, where space for this arrangement could not be spared, a few specimens of the hardiest should never be omitted, and even here they appear to best advantage if planted in the company of one another.

Dracenas and Cycads are placed in our list with Palms, both because they have alliance and wide distinction, and this close alliance yet wide distinction creates a harmony that should not be lost sight of when effective ornamental planting is aimed at. In these respects the harmony of these orders of plants is as remarkably striking, if not more so, to the casual observer than to the more learned student. For a similar reason, Araucarias have been recommended as the best shelter, and these, with Dammaras and Tree Ferns, may be partially introduced to the Palm ground without compromising taste. Many very beautiful Dracenas have recently been discovered and brought into cultivation, but at present they are confined to the glass-house. There are, however, some grounds for anticipating that eventually they will become so acclimatised as to bear the open, in warm and sheltered situations, such as alone are suitable for an out of doors Palm ground.

Those species in our list marked H are more hardy than those not so marked; but all rejoice in warmth and shelter from rough weather.

Height in feet. s. d.						Height in feet. s. d.					
Areca alba	..	..	..	25	3 6	Dracena terminalis	..	..	12	5 0	
„ Bauerii	..	..	..	30	3 6	H. Latania Borbonica	..	..	20	3 6	
„ Monostachya (walking-stick palm)	..	..	..	12	2 6	H. Macrozamia Denisonii	..	..	6	7 6	
„ rubra	..	..	..	25	5 0	„ species new, very distinct, with					
H. „ Sapida	..	..	..	25	2 6	spiral fronds, red marked	..	..	2	2 0	
H. Corypha Australis (Cabbage Tree)	..	..	..	150	2 6	H. Phoenix dactylifera (Date)	..	..	20	2 0	
H. Cycas circinalis	..	..	..	3	5 0	Sabal palmetto	..	..	6	3 6	
H. „ angulata	..	..	..	4	7 6	H. Seaforthia elegans	..	..	150	2 0	
H. Dracena Australis	..	..	..	25	2 6	H. „ robusta	..	..	30	3 6	
H. „ indivisa	..	..	..	20	5 0	Zamia Mackenziei	..	..	6	2 6	
H. „ nutans	..	..	..	20	2 6	„ spiralis	..	..	6	2 0	
H. „ stricta	..	..	..	30	2 6						

CONIFERS AND TAXADS.

THE popularity which these tribes have acquired, not only in this colony, but universally, for purposes of embellishment as well as of utility, is as undoubted as it is deserved. In New South Wales their appreciation either for ornament or for other useful purposes is of comparatively recent date; it is only within the past twenty years that particular attention has been turned in this direction. Previous to that time specimens of Pines or Cypresses were rare in our plantations or gardens. The noble Norfolk Island Pine was then, as it is now, a conspicuous object in our city and suburbs; and when we add to this the Levant Cypress, the Chinese Arborvitæ, three or four Pines, two or three Junipers, and a few others of less prominence, we exhaust the list. True, many others were to be found as solitary specimens in unique collections, but they were unknown and unnoticed except by a solitary student or two, and unavailable for general notice or distribution.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Since that time, however, great strides have been taken in advance in all branches of science, and the Australia of twenty years ago can scarcely be recognised in the Australia of to-day. Amid all this wonderful progress Horticulture has not been left behind; and in the particular branch of it with which we are now engaged, the advance stands pre-eminently conspicuous. To the energy of the nurserymen chiefly, and to the increased facility of marine transit, do we owe it that the collections now available for distribution, so far as our requirements are at present known, are such as to compare favorably with those of any other country. In fact, these available collections are far beyond the demands upon them, and yet they are continually being added to. Of course years must elapse before experience will enable us to judge of the value of the timber of the various species when produced in this colony. In the mean time, whilst it is gratifying to know that such a large number of species will thrive well with us, it is to be regretted that more general and more extensive planting has not yet been inaugurated, and that none, so far as we are aware, have been planted with a view to profit by their timber. In a country like Australia almost destitute of light woods, so largely used all over the world, and where everything promises success, it surely would not be thought out of place if the initiation of a matter like this were made a national undertaking.

Let us, however, congratulate ourselves that a taste has now sprung up and fast becoming general, for ornamenting our parks and pleasure grounds, and even small garden plots with specimens of Pines, Cedars, and other members of this family, which has, not inappropriately been termed the aristocracy of the Botanical Kingdom, by which means many of the most valuable will be perpetuated and acclimatised, ready for further dispersion, when their true value shall have been ascertained. While the adornment of our scenery has hitherto been the chief use to which Conifers have been applied in Australia, it should not be forgotten that many of the species are valuable for shelter from bleak or cutting winds, in exposed situations, and also for fixing shifting sands, and reclaiming barren wastes, and that they have been successfully applied to these purposes to a considerable extent in this colony, in fact, for sheltering orchards, vineyards, and other plantations, as well as buildings, and fields for cattle. No tree can compare either for suitability or durability, with such species as are adapted to the purpose, and they will flourish in situations of all kinds, either wet or dry, and even where no other tree would grow, unless through their protection.

The select list we offer our customers has been prepared for us by a gentleman of long experience in the Colonies, and we confidently recommend it to their favorable perusal. The object of it is to enable our friends to see at a glance those species or varieties which may suit their particular purpose. The hardy will be distinguished from the tender, and those fit for shelter or breakwinds from those not suited or not known to be suited to that purpose. At the same time the condensed list will enable the correspondent to select those which are really the most desirable, without the danger of annoyance by multiplying names for unimportant distinctions, and otherwise procuring such as might only be required by the scientific or the curious. Those only are enumerated which have proved worth planting for decoration or shelter.

Thus, a person who may wish a good collection of Conifers would secure the cream of the tribe in the colony by obtaining the whole on our list, while he would get nothing inferior. As with the whole, so with each genus: none but the best and most distinct have been named, at the same time our arrangements enable us to supply any that may be required, although not placed in the select list.

We have found that many persons making selections, who are unacquainted with the species, are apt to order haphazard, guided, perhaps, by a fine sounding name, or a long price, neither of which ensure a fine or a useful, but the latter, merely a rare plant, which may or may not be an acquisition to his collection. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence that in this way persons have been disappointed. We trust our select list will now prevent any such a grievance.

ABBREVIATIONS.—All the plants in this list are perfectly hardy in the vicinity of Sydney, and of course will be so in any similar climate. H.H.—Those species which will withstand a climate somewhat colder than Sydney, but not of the coldest districts, will have H.H. before the name. H.—Those which grow in the coldest parts of Australia will be marked H. S.—When S is attached to a name it will denote the quality suitable for shelter or exposure to strong or blighting winds. S.S. denotes the same quality superlatively.

Name.	Height in Ft.	Price. s. d.	Each. s. d.	Name.	Height in ft.	Price. s. d.	Each. s. d.
h. Abies Cephalonica. ..	60 to 80	2 6	to 3 6	H.H. Cupressus Chinensis ..	20 30		5 0
h. " cœrulea ..	20 30	1 6	2 6	H.H. " Corneyana ..	30 40	1 6	2 6
h. " excelsa ..	70 100	1 6	2 6	H.H. " excelsoir ..	30 40		5 0
H.H. " Orientalis ..	40 70	1 6	2 6	H.H. " expansa ..	15 20		3 6
h. " picea ..	140 160	3 6	5 0	H.H. " funebris ..	40 60	1 6	2 6
H.H. " Smithiana ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	H.H. " glauca pendula	20 30	3 6	5 0
H.H. Araucaria Bidwillii ..	100 150	2 0	3 6	H.H. " glandulosa ..	15 25	2 6	3 6
H.H. " Cookii ..	80 100	2 0	3 6	H.H. " Hugelii ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H.H. " Cunninghamii ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	b. " macrocarpa Lam-			
H.H.S.S. " excelsa (a) ..	100 150	2 6	3 6	bertiana ..	50 100	2 0	3 6
h. " glauca ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	H.H. " Lawsoniana (b) ..	50 100	2 0	3 6
h. " imbricata ..	100 150	5 0	7 6	H.H. " McNabiana ..	8 10		3 6
H.H. Biotia Meldensis ..	15 20	2 0	2 6	H.H. " majestica ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
h. Caryotaxus Japonica (male)	8 12	2 0	2 6	H.H. " sempervirens ..	30 50	1 6	2 6
h. " " (female)	8 12	2 0	3 6	H.H. " sinensis pendula	40 50	3 6	5 0
h. Cedrus Atlantica ..	80 100		5 0	H.H. " torulosus ..	60 100	2 0	3 6
H.H. " Deodara ..	100 150	2 6	3 6	H.H. " Uthdeana ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H.H. Cryptomeria araucarioides	50 60		5 0	H.H. " Whitleyana ..	40 50	2 6	3 6
H.H. " elegans ..	50 60	2 6	3 6	H.H. Dammaria Moorei ..	80 100		10 6
h. " Japonica ..	50 100	1 6	2 6	H.H. " robusta ..	100 150	2 0	3 6
h. " Lobbi ..	60 100	1 6	2 6	H.H. Frenela cupressiformis ..	30 40	1 6	2 6
H.H. Cunninghamia lanceolata	30 40	2 0	3 6	" " pendula	20 30	1 6	2 6

(a). Excelsa is the well known Norfolk Island Pine, so much admired as an ornamental tree, and sought after in all parts of the world where the climate permits it to grow. Although it will not grow in the colder districts, it is one of the best for shelter from strong sea breezes. It will grow well exposed to the full force of our south-east storms, without suffering in the least, and it is not at all

particular as to soil; it will thrive in pure sand, bog, or in stiff clayey soil.

(b) This is one of the very best of the Cupresses for ornamental purposes, stands exposure well, is of rapid growth, and not particular as to soil or situation. As a single specimen tree, no other Cypress can be compared with it. It is indigenous to California.

CONIFERS AND TAXADS—continued.

Name.		Height in Ft.	Price. s. d.	Each. s. d.	Name.		Height in ft.	Price. s. d.	Each. s. d.
H.H.	Juniperus Bermudiana (a)	20 30		3 6	H.H.	Podocarpus cupressinus ..	50 60		2 6
h.	" Chinensis ..	40 50	2 0	2 6	H.H.	" pungens ..	4 6		2 6
h.	" Cracovia ..	10 15	2 0	2 6	H.H.	" spinulosus ..	50 80		2 0
h.	" Hibernica (com- munis) ..	12 15	1 6	2 6	H.H.	Podocarpus sp. N. Zealand	50 60		3 6
h.	" macrocarpa ..	6 10	2 6	3 6	H.H.S.	" Totara ..	60 80		2 6
h.	" oxycedrus ..	10 15	1 6	2 6	H.H.	Retinospora obtusa ..	60 80	2 6	3 6
h.	" prostrata ..	3	2 6	2 6	H.H.	" pisifera ..	20 30	2 6	3 6
H.H.S.	" Virginiana ..	40 50	2 0	2 6	H.H.	" Plumosa ..	20 30		5 0
H.H.	Octoclinus Macleayana (Leichhardtia) ..	50 60	2 6	3 6	H.H.	" squarrosa ..	20 30	2 6	3 6
h.	Libocedrus Chilensis ..	50 60	2 6	3 6	h.	Salisburia adiantifolia ..	80 100	3 6	5 0
h.	Picea amabilis ..	150 200		5 0	H.H.	Sequoia sempervirens ..	150 200	3 6	5 0
h.	" Cephalonica ..	50 60		5 0	h.	Taxodium distichum ..	50 100		5 0
h.	" Webbiana ..	80 100		10 6	H.H.	" virens ..	30 40		5 6
H.H.	Pinus Benthiana (b)	150 200	2 6	3 6	H.S.	Taxus "baccata" (c) ..	15 20	1 0	2 0
H.H.	" Canariensis ..	40 50	2 6	3 6	h.	" " variegata ..			
h.	" exelsa ..	60 70	2 6	3 6	h.	" aurea ..	10 12	2 0	2 6
h.S.S.	" halepensis ..	100 150	1 0	1 6	h.	" elegantissima ..	10 12	2 0	2 6
h.	" insignis ..	80 100	1 6	2 6	H.H.	" japonica ..	10 12	1 0	2 0
H.H.	" longifolia ..	80 100	2 0	2 6	h.	Thuja doniana (d) ..	30 40		5 0
H.S.S.	" maritima ..	50 60	1 0	1 6	H.H.	" glauca ..	30 40		5 0
h.	" montana ..	20 30		3 6	H.H.	" Knightii ..	50 60	2 6	3 6
h.S.S.	" pinaster ..	50 60	1 0	1 6	H.H.	" Lobbii (gigantea) ..	60 100	2 6	3 6
h.S.	" pinea ..	50 60	1 0	1 6	H.H.S.	" Orientalis ..	30 40	1 0	2 0
h.	" ponderosa ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	H.H.	" " aurea (e) ..	4 8		3 6
h.S.	" strobus ..	50 60		3 6	H.H.S.	" macrocarpa ..	20 30		3 6
h.S.	" sylvestris ..	80 100	1 6	2 6	h.	" Skinnerii ..	40 50		2 6
H.H.	" tenuifolia ..	80 100	2 6	3 6	h.	Torreya nucifera ..	10 15	2 6	3 6
					h.	Wellingtonia gigantea (f)	350 400	7 6	10 6

SHELTER TREES.

VINEYARDS, orchards, gardens of all sorts, and houses, always are best when sheltered more or less from the west, south, or south-east, speaking of New South Wales. Sometimes the natural forests supply this, and sometimes elevated country; but often artificial shelter has to be, or rather ought to be, provided for. Many orchards are found in this colony exposed to the most trying winds, and no attempt made to shelter them. Their owners are of the stamp who will not see the advantage of shelter, any more than they will be convinced that subsoil drainage is of any use. The consequence is, that they are always troubled with dead or languishing trees, and inferior or blighted crops. For all plantations of profit or pleasure, both hot and cold winds should be guarded against, so should all winds which blow from seawards, if near the coast. There are plenty of trees to be found in our list suitable for any kind of shelter, and although they have already been indicated, we think the requirement is so important as to justify us in again alluding to them, with further remarks on their adaptation to particular influences of site and locality. Some trees which form the best shelter at Sydney would be of no use ten or twenty miles inland, and many that would suit well inland would not suit near the sea; some kinds would grow well either in strong soil, or light sand; others would grow in one, but not in both.

(a). The Juniper tribe is a very useful one for ornamental planting. They are of compact habit, will look well as single specimens or in clumps, on lawns or elsewhere; none are of large growth, some are small, and any of them will stand exposed situations, and will grow in the worst soils.

(b). Of the Pines, the most beautiful as single specimens are, perhaps, insignis, longifolia, and tenuifolia; but they require shelter from cold winds, and therefore should always be planted to leeward, the hardier Pines being placed to windward. Pinaster, pinea, maritima, and halepensis are those best for shelter, and either of them will thrive in wet or dry soil: they do not grow fast in stiff clay unless well prepared in the first instance by trenching, so as to give them a good start. Where shelter is wanted for any purpose on a large scale, it is a good plan to plant a belt a few rods wide, to the windward side, 6 to 12 feet apart, equal numbers of each, alternately planted, and thin out as required, four or five years after planting. In doing so be particular in removing those plants which appear weakest, without regard to species. By yearly thinning out in this way, you will secure the trees most suited to the situation, and shelter will be abundant, although three fourths of the number be thus taken away, and such shelter should last for ages.

(c). The Yew tribe is very ornamental and suitable for small plantations or lawns, not particular as to soil or situation, and will bear cutting or clipping into any desired form or shape.

(d). Thujas or Arborvitæ are of quick and easy growth, will grow in exposed situations, are not particular as to soil, and readily form when planted in rows a few feet apart, the best and most easily made shelter for small gardens. The Chinese Arborvitæ (Thuja Orientalis) has been most used for this purpose, and will bear clipping, as a hedge, forming one of the cleanest and most easily kept break-winds in a small space we have met with.

(e). Thuja Aurea, or the Golden Arborvitæ, is a variety which it appears cannot be multiplied in the usual way, by seed; the seedlings have been found to "run back," or "sport," and lack the beautiful habit and the aurean verdure of its aspect. It is therefore requisite that plants be obtained which have been artificially produced, either from cuttings, grafts, or layers: the first are the best. This plant is a gem, wherever it may be placed. It is suitable for the small flower garden or garden in miniature, as well as for the broad lawn or park, for drawing room, as well as the conservatory. It is quite hardy about Sydney, and can be well grown in pots or boxes, but the lawn is the place which owes the most to its presence.

(f). The Big Tree of California. Has not been sufficiently long under our notice to justify the opinion that it is a great acquisition. but as some of the Californian Pines have suited our climate admirably, it is probable that this will do so also. It has thriven well in the colony for several years, and we have little hesitation in placing it upon our select list.

SHELTER TREES—continued.

People who intend planting shelter trees should, therefore, take care to inform themselves what trees are suitable to their particular locality or soil before they make a start. It would be rashness to plant trees for shelter without precaution of this kind, for a person might see a splendid belt of shelter trees at a friend's, or even a near neighbour's establishment, which, from some cause beyond his knowledge he could never succeed in raising, and he might try long, and waste both time and money in the vain attempt, before he would find out the reason. When trees are recommended for shelter, it happens in nine cases out of every ten that the person recommending them has done so from the fact of his having seen them successfully used for such a purpose, either in his own neighbourhood or elsewhere, in a few instances only, without considering, as he should do, whether their success is exceptional or otherwise. In short, novelty in shelter plants, like all other novelties, is more attractive than well known friends that we see every day and meet with everywhere. As a rule, stiff hedges or stone walls are imperfect shelter. Belts of trees of a suitable description and considerable elevation, with elastic or pliable habits, are the most effective for protection from strong winds or storms. They smother the force of a gale, whilst the stiff hedge or wall smash it into fragments, which scatter destruction in all directions. The following are some of the most approved shelter trees for extensive or heavy shelter:—

NEAR THE COAST.

Pinus pinaster or *maritima*, any soil, the best pine; also *Pinus halepensis*, *pinex*, and *strobis*, *Lagunaria Patersonii*, unsurpassed, any soil; *Araucaria excelsa*, also unsurpassed. Both these will thrive so near the sea, that the spray from the breakers may occasionally drench them. It would be a good plan to mingle these when absolute protection in such a situation is wished for. *Ficus Australis macrophylla*, *Lucida*, and other indigenous species make good large shelter, as do the European olive, particularly the wild olive; the latter must not be too near the sea, nor will it grow best in poor sand.

AT A DISTANCE FROM THE COAST.

All the pines mentioned above, *Syncarpha laurifolia*, *Olea sativa*, wild or other varieties, various *Eucalypti* or *Gums*, various *Casuarina* (swamp oak), particularly, some species of *Metrosideros*, and *Melaleuca*, *Ceratonia seligra*, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, *Bambusa arundinacea*, *Camphora officinalis*, *Quercus suber* or *Cork Tree*, most of the *Quercus*, or Oak tribe, as also English Elm, or *Ulmus campestris*.

FOR SWAMPY OR WET PLACES.

The before-mentioned pines will do if the land is not altogether under-water; more than that, they to a large extent render a wet soil, a dry one as they grow in stature. In France, morasses have been dried, and springs that formerly supplied villages with water have been dried up by some of these pines, in less than thirty years growth. Willows of all kinds are particularly suited for the shelter of swamps, or very wet land, they do not like stiff clay, wet or dry, but form a perfect shelter in a short time, if not too cold a climate. The Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria excelsa*.) will here thrive nearly, if not quite, as well as elsewhere, and if planted to windward of the willows, a shelter nearly perfect as possible will be afforded, and in a remarkably short time. Bamboo is also suitable.

We do not think we need extend these remarks, particularly as a work on Horticulture is about to be published in Sydney, in which shelter, drainage, irrigation, and other kindred subjects will be more minutely dealt with. There are, of course, numerous other plants, and trees, suitable, but the chief have been mentioned, and in this paper small shelter trees and hedge trees, or shrubs, have not been noticed. They will be found in notes to Trees and Shrubs, or Conifers and Taxads. Of course these remarks apply also to ornamental shelter.

In this, as in all other matters, money is savable, and disappointment preventable by consulting an experienced and trustworthy professional gentleman, but more especially where extensive operations are contemplated. No writing or description can be so thorough as real inspection by real experience. Circumstances of climate, soil, aspect, appliances, &c., are so numerous and diverse, that it would be a hopeless task to make any rule in the matter absolute. It may be that the shelter for adjoining properties should not be similar, and within a distance of half a dozen miles several plans differing materially from each other required.

P.S.—By the term *near the sea*, the open coast is meant, not inlets, or deep bays, which are suitable for many plants which could not exist in the former position.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS.

The following is a selection of trees and shrubs suitable for out-door planting in the neighborhood of Sydney. As in Conifers and Taxads, so in this list, none are placed which are not desirable for diversity, or which have not been proved by experience to flourish in our climate.

As this list includes trees and shrubs (except such as are in separate lists) whether suitable for the park, flower garden or shrubbery, it is necessarily somewhat lengthy, although we have struck out a large percentage of those usually found in a general catalogue, our aim being the convenience of our friends who may favor us with their orders for plants, who, we hope, will remember that our arrangements do not prevent us from supplying other plants which may be required, although not in the list. Many of the shrubs selected are suitable for pot culture, as well as planting out, and thus are available for the greenhouse or conservatory.

The height of each plant is given, as well as other information, which will be of assistance to those intending to plant, who may not be acquainted with their names and habits.

Plants whose attractions may be owing in part or altogether to their blooms, will be distinguished from those whose chief ornament is other than their flowers. A few will be found which are only hardy in warm situations near the coast. These will be distinguished, and notes will be given to any plants which appear to be of exceptional interest. The notes will point out also such as are suitable for shelter from winds.

E. prefixed denotes evergreen; D. denotes deciduous; H. following denotes hardiness in coldest districts; G. following denotes suitable for greenhouse as well as out of doors; S. following denotes warm or sheltered situations. All those not otherwise marked may be considered hardy in such a climate as our county of Cumberland, but not colder. F. denotes valued as flowering plants, as well as for mere trees or shrubs.

Height in feet. s. d.					Height in feet. s. d.								
E.F.	<i>Abelia rupestris</i>	..	..	4	1	6	E.F.	<i>Abutilon venosum</i>	..	..	12	1	0
E.F.	.. <i>uniflora</i>	..	..	2	1	6	E.F.	.. <i>vitifolia</i>	..	..	10	1	6
E.F.S.	<i>Abutilon Bedfordianum</i>	..	..	15	1	0	D.H.	<i>Acer negundo</i>	..	..	50	2	0
E.F.S.	.. <i>Duc de Malakoff</i>	..	..	8	1	0	D.H.	.. <i>Platanoides</i> (<i>Norway maple</i>)	..	..	50	2	0

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

				Height in feet.								Height in feet.			
				s.	d.					s.	d.				
D.H.	Acer pseudo platanus (<i>Sycamore</i>)	..	..	50	1	6	E.	Bambusa humilis (dwarf bamboo)	..	..	6	1	0		
E.	Acmena elliptica (<i>lily pili</i>)	..	..	20	1	6	E.	.. nigra (black bamboo)	..	..	12	2	0		
E.	.. floribunda	..	..	20	1	6	E.	.. pubescens	..	..	15	1	0		
E.	.. myrtifolia	..	..	15	2	6	E.F.	Bauhinia Hookeri	..	..	6	3	6		
E.	.. pendula	..	..	50	2	6	E.F.	.. purpurea	..	..	25	2	0		
D.H.	Æsculus, Hippocastanum (<i>horse chestnut</i>)	..	..	40	3	6	E.F.	Berberis Bealii	..	..	6	2	6		
E.	Agave Americana (<i>American aloe</i>)	..	..	6	1	0	E.F.	.. Darwinii	..	..	4	3	6		
E.	.. variegata	..	..	6	1	0	E.F.	.. fascicularis (repens)	..	..	4	1	6		
D.H.	Ailantus glandulosus (<i>a.</i>)	..	..	25	1	0	E.S.F.	Brachychiton acerifolia (<i>tree tree</i>)	..	..	100	2	0		
E.	Aleurites triloba (<i>candle nut</i>)	..	..	25	2	6	E.S.	Brexia Madagascariensis	..	..	8	3	6		
D.	Alnus capensis (<i>alder</i>)	..	..	20	1	6	E.F.	Browallia Jamesonii	..	..	6	1	0		
D.	Aloysia citrodora (scented verberna)	..	..	8	1	0	E.S.G.F.	Brugmansia sanguinea	..	..	8	2	6		
E.	Alsophila Australis	..	..	25	3	6	E.S.F.	.. sauveolens	..	..	..	1	0		
	.. excelsa	..	..	25	3	6	E.F.	Buddlea globosa	..	..	..	1	6		
	.. Macarthurii	..	..	20	3	6	E.F.	.. Lindleyana	..	..	..	1	0		
E.S.	Alyxia daphnoides (<i>c.</i>)	..	..	4	1	6	E.F.	.. paniculata	..	..	..	1	0		
E.S.	.. Fosterii	..	..	4	1	6	E.	Burchellia Capensis	..	..	3	2	6		
E.S.	.. tetragona	..	..	4	1	6	E.H.	Buxus arborea (tree box) (<i>f</i>)	..	..	20	1	0		
E.F.H.	Andromeda phyllireafolia	..	..	2	2	6	E.H.	.. latifolia	..	..	8	1	0		
E.	Anthocercis viscosa	..	..	5	2	6	E.H.	.. longifolia	..	..	8	1	0		
E.S.G.F.	Aphelandra Leopoldi	..	..	4	3	6	E.H.	.. sempervirens (dwarf box)	..	..	6	1	0		
E.S.G.F.	.. cristata	..	..	8	3	6	E.H.	.. variegata	..	..	3	2	6		
D.H.	Aralia Japonica (<i>d.</i>)	..	..	20	1	6	E.	Callicoma serratafolia	..	..	25	2	0		
E.H.	.. papyrifera (rice paper tree)	..	..	8	1	6	E.	Camphora officinalis (<i>camphor tree</i>)	..	..	50	2	0		
E.	.. parvifolia	..	..	12	10	6	E.F.	Cantua buxifolia (dependens)	..	..	4	2	6		
E.	.. pentaphylla	..	..	10	2	6	E.F.	.. pyrifolia	..	..	4	2	6		
E.	.. Scæffleri	..	..	10	3	6	E.	Capparis Mitcheli	..	..	6	2	6		
E.	.. Sieboldi	..	..	10	2	6	E.	.. spinosa (<i>true caper</i>)	..	..	6	2	6		
E.H.	Arbutus andrachne	..	..	10	3	6	E.F.	Casinopsis capensis	..	..	8	3	6		
E.H.	.. unedo (strawberry tree)	..	..	10	3	6	D.H.	Castanea vesca (<i>Spanish chestnut</i>)	..	..	40	3	6		
E.S.G.	Ardisia crenulata	..	..	4½	1	6	E.S.F.	Cassia corymbiflora	..	..	15	2	0		
E.S.G.	.. umbellata	..	..	4	7	6	E.S.F.	Castanospermum australe (<i>g</i>)	..	..	75	2	6		
E.	Arundo variegata	..	..	15	1	0	E.	Ceanothus Americanus	..	..	4	2	6		
E.H.	Aster argiophyllus (<i>musk tree</i>)	..	..	10	2	6	D.	Cedrela Australis	..	..	100	2	6		
E.H.	Aucuba Japonica	..	..	4	2	6	E.H.	.. lauro cerasus (English laurel)	..	..	12	2	0		
E.	Bacchusia myrtifolia	..	..	16	2	6	E.H.	.. Lusitanica (Portugal laurel)	..	..	15	2	6		
E.S.	Baloghia lucida	..	..	20	2	0	E.	Ceratopetalum gummiiferum (Christmas bush) (<i>h</i>)	..	..	50	2	0		
E.	Bambusa arundinacea (<i>bamboo</i>) (<i>e</i>)	..	..	50	2	6									

(a). The Ailanthus is a very handsome and free growing tree, useful in plantations. It has been spoken of, of late years as food for the silkworm, which bears its name. It is well worth a place, and is not particular as to soil or situation.

(b). These are the hardest of the tree ferns; they like the shade of other trees; they thrive best in ravines among rocks, and form splendid objects when well grown; they delight in a moist atmosphere, but when once established will survive great hardships.

(c). Pretty little objects for small borders, their foliage is unique, and have been called the Norfolk Island holly, because the leaves are prickly, and their berries remain upon them for a considerable time.

(d). Aralias are a singular tribe; their large foliage is very striking, and some of the species change their appearance with their age; they like shelter and good rich soil, and are a fine object in a plantation.

(e). Most of the Bamboos are suited to ornamental grounds; their habits are so distinct that they form a pleasing object from a distance, and are interesting when viewed more closely. Besides their use in the landscape they are useful for many purposes; the strong growing kinds are used in China and Japan for an endless variety of purposes. Their wood is very durable; they would make cheap and durable vine stakes, and if for this purpose alone it would seem to be desirable to plant them largely in the neighborhood of vineyards. They will grow almost anywhere, and require little attention after planting. The smaller kinds look well planted near water or in waste corners, and will be found useful for many purposes.

(f). Buxus or Box is a well known plant. All the species are remarkable for their close compact and dwarf habit. They are particularly at home in small, formal, gardens, and bear clipping to any shape desired. Sempervirens is used largely for edgings or borders to paths. They all delight in good soil, are very hardy, and

do not object to exposed situations. The wood of some of the species is valued for various useful purposes by the turner, wood worker, and engraver.

(g). The tree, known as Moreton Bay Chestnut, or Australian Bean Tree, is well worth a place wherever the climate suits. It is a magnificent object when in blossom. Its large brilliant orange-colored flowers are produced in large masses. In good rich soil, sheltered from cold winds, it grows rapidly, and although it will not bloom until several years old, is always a handsome and pleasing object in the pleasure ground. The fruit is interesting, as being one of the few Nature gave our native blackfellow to eat, and even this requires some preparation before it is fit for food. The pods hang in clusters, and are generally more than a foot in length, containing from six to twelve seeds each, being somewhat like a chestnut but larger. The name has been given to it for this reason. It has also been called Bean Tree because it is of the bean family, and its pod like a huge bean pod.

(h). The Christmas Bush is a gem in the ornamental department. It is indigenous to the vicinity of Sydney, and no doubt formerly grew abundantly where the principal parts of our city now stand. Where the trees have been cared for, originals may yet be seen within the boundaries. Although formerly it was to be found in almost every ravine or hill-side, within ten or twelve miles of Sydney, it has of late years become scarce, because the flower-laden boughs are so much sought after at Christmas-tide for decoration. The flowers first appear about October, and are white and pretty; they soon after change to pink, and as the petals decay gradually, the color assumes a deep crimson, and so remains till the seed ripens about February. No description could do justice to the delicate grace and beauty of the Christmas Bush of Sydney, with its profusion of flowers displaying their charms for four or five months of the year. No garden should be without this exquisite shrub.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

			Height in feet. s. d.						Height in feet. s. d.		
E.	<i>Cerasus ilicifolia</i> (Californian cherry)	..	12	5	0	D.H.F.	<i>Deutzia gracilis</i> (d)	..	1½	1	0
E.	<i>Ceratopetalum laurifolium</i> ..	..	100	2	0	D.G.F.	„ <i>Mexicana</i> ..	..	4	1	0
E.	<i>Ceratonia siligua</i> (<i>Carob tree</i>) (a)	..	15	2	0	D.H.F.	„ <i>scabra</i> ..	..	6	1	0
E.S.G.F.	<i>Cestrum aurantiacum</i> ..	..	8	1	0	D.G.F.H.	<i>Diervillea amabilis</i> (e)	..	6	1	0
E.	<i>Chionanthus effusiflorus</i> ..	..	25	5	0	D.G.F.H.	„ „ <i>variegata</i> ..	..	3	1	6
E.F.G.	<i>Chorozema cordata</i> ..	..	2	2	6	D.G.F.H.	„ „ <i>rosea</i> ..	..	3	1	0
E.F.	<i>Cistus formosus</i> ..	..	3	2	0	D.G.F.H.	„ „ <i>splendens</i> ..	..	3	1	6
E.F.	„ <i>incanus</i> ..	..	3	2	0	E.G.F.	<i>Diosma ericoides</i> ..	..	3	1	6
E.F.	„ <i>Lusitanicus</i> ..	..	3	2	0	E.G.F.	<i>Diplacis puniceus</i> ..	..	3	1	0
E.F.	„ <i>Monspeliensis</i> ..	..	3	2	0	E.G.F.	„ <i>splendens hybrida</i> ..	..	3	1	0
E.F.	„ <i>rosmarinifolius</i> ..	..	3	2	0	E.G.F.	<i>Diplopappus fruticans</i> ..	..	1½	2	0
E.F.	<i>Clerodendrum fragrans</i> ..	..	4	1	6	E.G.F.	<i>Dipteracanthus Herbstii</i> ..	..	2	1	6
E.S.G.F.	„ <i>nutans</i> ..	..	3	2	6	E.	<i>Doryphora sassafras</i> ..	..	50	2	0
E.F.	„ <i>viscosa</i> ..	..	3	2	6	E.F.	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i> (<i>gigantic lily</i>) (f)	..	6	1	6
E.	<i>Clianthus Dampieri</i> (<i>seed</i>) (<i>desert pea</i>)	..	1	1	0	E.F.	<i>Duranta Plumieri</i> (g)	..	15	1	0
E.G.F.	„ <i>puniceus</i> (<i>parrot's beak</i>)	..	6	2	6	E.F.	„ „ <i>alba</i> ..	..	6	1	0
E.S.G.	<i>Coffea Arabica</i> (<i>coffee</i>) ..	..	4	2	6	E.F.	„ „ <i>Ellisi</i> ..	..	6	1	0
E.G.F.	<i>Coronilla glauca</i> ..	..	2	1	6	D.F.	<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i> ..	..	2	1	0
E.G.F.	„ <i>velutina</i> ..	..	3	1	0	E.F.	<i>Edwardsia microphylla</i> ..	..	3	2	0
E.	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> (<i>karaka tree</i>)	..	15	1	6	E.F.	<i>Elæocarpus cyanus</i> ..	..	20	2	0
E.	<i>Cotoneaster microphylla</i> ..	..	6	1	6	E.F.	„ <i>persisifolia</i> ..	..	20	2	6
D.H.	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i> (<i>scarlet hawthorn</i>)	..	20	3	6	E.G.F.	<i>Epacris grandiflora</i> ..	..	4	2	0
D.H.F.	„ <i>macrantha</i> ..	..	20	2	6	E.G.F.	<i>Erica Baccaus</i> (h)	..	6	2	6
D.H.E.	„ <i>Nepalensis</i> ..	..	12	2	0	E.G.F.	„ <i>Bowiana</i> ..	..	4	2	6
D.H.F.	„ <i>oxyantha</i> ..	..	15	0	6	E.G.F.	„ <i>Haymalis</i> ..	..	5	3	6
E.	<i>Cryptocarya glaucescens</i> ..	..	50	2	0	E.G.F.	„ <i>Wilmorea</i> ..	..	5	3	6
E.	„ <i>laurifolia</i> ..	..	40	2	0	E.F.	<i>Eriostemon nerifolius</i> ..	..	3	2	0
E.	<i>Cupania Australis</i> (<i>Aus. tamarind</i>) (b)	..	50	3	6	D.F.	<i>Erythrina arborea</i> (i)	..	20	1	0
E.G.F.	<i>Cuphea miniata</i> ..	..	2	2	0	D.G.F.	„ <i>Bidwillii</i> ..	..	15	2	0
E.G.F.	„ <i>Jarulensis</i> ..	..	4	1	0	D.G.F.	„ <i>cristagali</i> ..	..	20	2	6
E.G.F.	„ <i>platycentra</i> ..	..	1½	1	6	D.F.	„ <i>Cunninghami</i> ..	..	40	2	0
D.H.	<i>Cydonia Japonica</i> ..	..	4	1	6	D.	„ <i>secundiflora</i> ..	..	25	2	0
D.H.	„ <i>alba</i> ..	..	4	1	0	E.F.	<i>Escallonia macrantha</i> (j)	..	3	2	0
E.F.	<i>Cytissus laburnum</i> ..	..	8	1	6	E.F.	„ <i>montavidiensis</i> ..	..	12	2	0
D.H.G.F.	<i>Daphne Fortunii</i> (c) ..	..	4	2	6	E.F.	„ <i>organensis</i> ..	..	5	2	0
E.G.F.	„ <i>odora</i> (c) ..	..	4	2	6	E.F.	„ <i>pterocladon</i> ..	..	4	2	6
E.G.F.	„ „ <i>variegata</i> (c) ..	..	3	2	6	E.F.	„ <i>rubra</i> ..	..	3	1	0
E.	„ „ <i>rubra</i> (c) ..	..	4	2	6	E.F.	<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> ..	..	75	3	6
E.G.F.	<i>Daubentonia punicea</i> ..	..	7	2	0	E.	<i>Eucalyptus globosus</i> (<i>blue gum</i> , V.D.L.)	..	200	1	6
D.H.F.	<i>Deutzia crenata flore pleno</i> ..	..	3	1	0	E.F.	<i>Eugenia Australis</i> ..	..	40	2	0

(a). The Carob Tree, St. John's Bread, or Locust Tree, for by all these names it is known, is of interest, as it is supposed that the fruit of it is the food which John the Baptist ate in the wilderness. The tree is ornamental, and well suited for large plantations. It is said that in Spain it is largely planted; horses, cattle, and swine being fed upon the pods which are rich in sugar. It thrives exceedingly well here, stands exposure, and may some day be found as useful in our precarious climate for food and shelter as in Spain.

(b). Cupania, or Australian Tamarind, is a tree of considerable size, and magnificent and remarkable foliage. It is found in the Illawarra and similar scrubs on our coast. The fruit is a pleasant acid, and is sometimes preserved by the settlers. A very pleasant wine is also made from it.

(c). No flower garden is complete without a few Daphnes. They are pretty, sweet-scented, and general favorites.

(d). Deutzias are nice, hardy, free flowering dwarf shrubs, and are very suitable for small shrubberies, where they will thrive even without any attention.

(e). Diervilleas are desirable plants in garden or greenhouse. They are profuse bloomers, and require little attention, except that to flower them to the best advantage all shoots that have flowered should be cut away in winter to make room for new growth.

(f). The gigantic Lily is a singularly interesting and handsome plant, and, although neither tree nor shrub, it forms a picturesque addition to the shrubbery. As its name denotes, it is a gigantic lily-like plant, its flower stem often being over twenty feet in height, and with the head of dark crimson flowers would be a good load for a man to carry upon his shoulder. It will grow anywhere. Several should be planted in company, as the same plant may not flower every year. The flower remains upon the stem for months.

(g). All the Durantas are first-rate shrubby plants. Of rapid growth, free-flowering, and pretty, they will thrive in any kind of soil, and are not particular as to situation. They make handsome hedges for flower-garden, shelter, or ornament, are almost always in flower, and may be cut and trimmed into any form or size. When trimmed as bushes they are suitable for lawns or grass-plots. No flower garden is complete without, at all events, a few of Plumieri. The flowers are light blue.

(h). Ericas, or Heaths, are and have been for many years the most popular flowering shrubs in England for the green-house; but in this colony, strange to say, they are seldom seen, although the climate is the very best for them. Hundreds of species and varieties crowd the English nurserymen's lists, whilst here we have scarcely half a dozen. One reason of their scarcity is that they are very difficult to import, as they will not stand the voyage from England. We know of one Sydney nurseryman who tried for years to import collections, and, after spending much money, failed to get one alive. We ought, therefore, to set much store by those we have—they are beautiful plants for cottage gardens, and require but little care when once established.

(i). Erythrinas, or Coral Trees (so named from the brilliant color of the flowers of some of the species), are well worthy of a place in the pleasure ground. They grow quickly, like shelter and light good soil; but they will not thrive in cold, wet soil, or in stiff clay. The smaller ones should not be absent from any flower garden nor the larger species from the pleasure ground.

(j). The Escallonias are all valuable, being sure to thrive in any soil or situation. They are suitable for small ornamental hedges or break winds, and look well anywhere if kept well clipped.

SELECT LIST OF PLANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

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HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in feet. s. d.				Height in feet. s. d.			
E.F.	<i>Eugenia apiculata (a)</i>	5	2 0	E.F.	<i>Hibiscus heterophyllus</i>	16	1 6
E.F.	" <i>buxifolia</i>	3	2 0	D.F.	" <i>mutabilis</i>	15	1 6
E.F.	" <i>Mitchellii</i>	16	2 6	D.F.	" <i>flore pleno</i>	10	1 6
E.F.	" <i>Ugni</i>	8	2 0	E.G.F.	" <i>rosa sinensis (f)</i>	5	1 6
E.	" <i>uniflora</i>	20	2 6	E.G.F.	" <i>splendidus</i>	10	1 6
E.H.	<i>Euonymus Japonicus</i>	12	1 6	E.G.F.	" <i>flore pleno</i>	3	2 6
E.H.	" <i>variegatus</i>	12	1 6	E.G.F.	" <i>luteo</i>	3	2 6
E.H.	<i>Euonymus latifolius</i>	12	2 6	D.H.F.	" <i>Syracus alba marginatus</i>	5	1 0
E.H.	" <i>radicans</i>	4	2 6	D.H.F.	" <i>in variety</i>		1 0
E.S.G.F.	<i>Euphorbia fulgens</i>	6	5 0	D.G.F.	<i>Hydrangea Hortensis (g)</i>	4	1 0
E.S.G.F.	" <i>splendens</i>	6	1 6	D.G.F.	" <i>variegata</i>	3	2 6
E.S.G.F.	" <i>Butcherii</i>	4	1 6	D.G.F.	" <i>Japonica</i>	4	1 0
E.F.	<i>Eupomatia laurina (b)</i>	12	2 6	E.S.	<i>Hymenospermum pittosporoides</i>	15	1 0
D.H.	<i>Fagus sylvatica (Beech)</i>	60	1 6	D.F.	<i>Hypericum floribunda</i>	3	1 0
E.	<i>Ficus Australis</i>	60	1 6	D.F.	" <i>Japonicum</i>	5	1 0
E.S.	" <i>elastica (India rubber)</i>	30		D.F.	" <i>monogynum</i>	4	1 0
E.	" <i>lucida</i>	60	1 6	E.H.	<i>Ilex Altaclarensis</i>	12	3 6
E.	" <i>macrophylla (Moreton Bay Fig) (c)</i>	100	1 6	E.H.	" <i>aquifolium (common holly)</i>	20	2 0
E.	" <i>obtusata</i>	60	1 6	E.H.	" <i>alba marginata</i>	10	3 6
E.S.	" <i>sanguinervis (Cooperi)</i>	15	3 6	E.H.	" <i>aurea</i>	10	3 6
E.G.F.	<i>Gardenia florida flore pleno (d)</i>	6	1 0	E.H.	" <i>cornuta</i>	8	1 6
E.G.F.	" <i>variegata</i>	3	7 6	E.	" <i>furcata</i>	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" <i>Fortuni</i>	4	1 6	E.	" <i>opaca</i>	25	2 6
E.G.F.	" <i>radicans</i>	1	1 0	E.	" <i>Paraguayensis</i>	12	2 6
E.G.F.	" <i>variegata</i>	1	3 6	E.	" <i>Shepherdii</i>	10	5 0
E.G.F.	" <i>Thunbergiana</i>	6	3 6	E.	" <i>Illicium anisatum</i>	6	2 0
E.	<i>Glochidion Australe</i>	12	2 6	E.G.F.	<i>Indigofera Australis</i>	5	2 0
E.F.	<i>Goldfussia anisophylla</i>	3	1 0	E.G.F.	" <i>decora</i>	2	1 6
E.F.	<i>Grevillea Fosteri</i>	4	2 6	E.F.	<i>Inga hamatoxylo</i>	10	3 6
E.F.	" <i>Hilli</i>	20	2 6	E.F.	" <i>pulcherrima</i>	15	2 6
E.F.	" <i>juniperina</i>	5	2 0	E.F.	<i>Jasminum fruticans (yellow jasmine)</i>	8	1 0
E.F.	" <i>longifolia</i>	6	2 0	E.S.G.F.	<i>Jochroma tubulosa</i>	8	1 0
E.F.	" <i>robusta (e)</i>	100	2 0	E.	<i>Justicia Adhatoda</i>	8	1 0
E.F.	<i>Habrothamnus elegans</i>	6	1 0	E.G.F.	" <i>carnea</i>	2½	1 0
E.F.	" <i>fascicularis</i>	4	1 0	E.F.	" <i>cydonifolia</i>	4	1 0
D.F.	<i>Hamelia patens</i>	10	1 6	E.G.F.	" <i>flavescens</i>	3	1 6
E.F.	<i>Hastingia coccinea</i>	10	2 0	E.G.F.	" <i>flavicom</i>	3	1 6
E.	<i>Helicia ternifolia (Queensland Nut)</i>	10	3 6	E.G.F.	" <i>splendens</i>	3	1 0
E.F.	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	3	1 0	E.G.F.	<i>Kalosanthus coccinea (crassula)</i>	1½	1 6
E.F.	" <i>trionphe de Leigh</i>	4	1 0	D.H.F.	<i>Kerria Japonica</i>	3	1 0
E.F.	" <i>Voltaireanum</i>	2	1 0	D.H.F.	" <i>flore pleno</i>	3	1 6
E.F.	<i>Heteropteris nitida</i>	4	5 0	D.H.F.	<i>Lagerstromia Reginea</i>	20	1 0
E.G.F.	<i>Hibiscus Cooperi</i>	4	2 6	D.H.F.	" <i>alba</i>	12	1 0

(a.) The Eugenias are handsome, shining-leaved shrubs, with pretty myrtle-like blossoms, and most of them bear pretty-looking fruit, which is wholesome and pleasant to the taste, somewhat resembling the purple guava in flavor. All are useful for ornament, thriving in almost any soil or situation, requiring little attention when once established.

(b.) This is a beautiful, free-growing, scandent shrub—we might almost say, climber—with remarkable brilliant shining leaves and pretty double cream-coloured flowers, exhaling a powerful but pleasant aromatic odor somewhat similar to the magnolia, to which it is botanically allied. It is a native of bushes on the coast of this colony from Illawarra northwards. It would form a pleasant-looking and an agreeable plant to cover a garden arbor. Culture easy; growth rapid.

(c.) Amongst the species of this *genus* the Moreton Bay Fig takes the lead in popularity and of all trees for planting in large grounds. It in time forms an enormous tree, and thrives anywhere: natural specimens have been measured having a circumference of ninety-feet round the trunk near the ground. We think this tree is much too generally planted in excess. A few good specimens are plenty for any general plantation. For moderate sized grounds one or two specimens is sufficient. Some of the others are quite as good—many think better, and should be planted for the sake of variety. We object to so many being planted, because they soon monopolize the ground and starve out most other trees in their vicinity. The native figs are all remarkable for their brilliant foliage, and they

far surpass all other Australian trees for shade as well as dimension. Owing to the abundant shade they give, the large trees in their natural jungles have on their branches many large specimens of epiphytal ferns. Whilst fig trees are young they should be trained to one stem for a considerable height, because as they attain age the branches incline downwards. No plantation of any extent should be without a few of these noble trees.

(d.) Gardenias are favorites in the flower garden. Their foliage is good, their flowers pretty and extremely fragrant. They are of easy culture, either in the open ground, or in pots or tubs for the conservatory.

(e.) *Grevillea robusta*, or silky oak, is a favorite tree for pleasure grounds of some extent. It grows remarkably quick, and is very handsome and fragrant when in blossom, and thrives best sheltered amongst other trees. All the other *Grevilleas* are worthy a place for their singular and graceful habit.

(f.) *Rosa sinensis* and its varieties are always gay with brilliant scarlet flowers; they seem absolutely indispensable to the flower garden or shrubbery, requiring little attention, in any soil, with or without shelter. All the species are worth places.

(g.) Certainly this old and well-known favorite is quite indispensable to any flower garden, and will grow well in most situations. Shaded from the sun its large corymbs of flowers will be blue; exposed and moderately dry places they are generally pink. A south wall and in good soil, is its favorite place. All the species are pretty and free-flowering easily cultivated plants.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

		Height in feet.	s.	d.			Height in feet.	s.	d.
E.F.	Lagunaria Patersonia (a)	40	1	6	D.H.G.F.	Paeonia Moutan	8	3	6
E.	Laurus Australis	10	5	0	E.	Panax elegans	20	2	6
E.	" Ceylonica	15	2	6	E.	" Murrai	25	2	6
E.H.	" nobilis (sweet bay)	30	2	0	D.H.F.	Paulownia imperialis	15	2	6
E.	Ligustrum Japonicum (b)	12	2	0	E.G.F.	Pavonia coccinea	3	1	0
E.	" " variegatum	8	2	6	E.H.F.	Philadelphus coronarius	4	1	6
E.	" lucidum	20	2	6	E.H.F.	" grandiflorus speciosissimus	4	2	6
D.H.	" vulgare (privet)	6	1	0	E.G.	Phorrmium Colensoi	3	3	6
E.	" spicatum	6	2	0	E.	" tenax	5	1	0
E.	" undulatum	6	2	0	E.	" " variegata	7	10	6
D.H.	Liriodendron tulipiferum (tulip tree)	60	3	6	E.	Photinia glabra	10	3	6
E.	Lophostemon microphylla	50	2	0	E.	" serrulata	10	2	6
E.F.	Lycium rigidum	4	1	6	E.	Pisonia grandis	5	2	6
E.F.	Magnolia ananæfolia (c)	3	2	0	E.	Pithicobium umbrosum	20	1	6
D.H.F.	" bicolor	4	1	6	E.	Pittosporum eugenoides	15	1	6
D.H.F.	" conspicua	20	1	6	E.	" lucidum	12	1	6
E.H.F.	" grandiflora	25	2	6	E.H.F.	" Tobira	10	2	6
D.H.F.	" gracilis	5	1	6	E.H.	" " variegata	6	3	6
D.H.F.	" Yulan	20	1	6	E.F.	" undulatum	25	1	6
E.G.S.F.	Melastoma heteromala	4	2	0	D.H.	Platanus Orientalis (plane tree)	50	1	6
E.G.S.F.	" Malabathrica	4	2	0	E.	Plectronia ventosa	20	3	6
E.F.	Metrosideros robusta	60	3	6	E.G.F.	Plumbago Capensis	5	1	0
E.F.	" tomentosus	25	2	0	E.G.F.	" Larpenæ	1	1	0
E.S.G.F.	Meyenia erecta	3	2	6	E.S.G.F.	" rosea	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	" alba	2	3	6	E.F.	" Zeylanica	8	1	0
E.G.F.	Murraya exotica	8	2	6	D.S.G.F.	Poinsettia pulcherrima	12	1	6
E.G.F.	Muraltia Heisteria	4	1	6	E.G.F.	Polygala cordifolia	4	2	6
E.	Myroxylon pereira (Balsam of Peru)	15	3	6	E.G.F.	" grandiflora	6	1	6
E.	Myoporum ellipticum	15	1	0	E.G.F.	" grandis	5	2	6
E.	Myrsine variable	3	2	0	E.F.	" myrtifolia	6	1	0
E.G.	Myrtus communis	6	2	0	E.F.	" speciosa	8	1	0
E.G.	" Romanus	4	2	6	D.H.	Populus argentia (poplar)	40	1	0
E.	" tomentosus	6	3	6	D.H.	" dilatata	70	1	0
E.	Nandina domestica	5	1	0	D.H.	" tremula	60	1	0
E.F.	Nerium album	12	1	0	E.	Protea mellifera	12	2	6
E.F.	" alba pleno	10	2	6	E.H.F.	Prunus mahaleb	20	2	6
E.	" splendens	20	1	0	D.	Punica granatum (pomegranate)	10	1	6
E.	Olea Americana	20	2	6	D.F.	" " flore pleno	10	1	6
E.	" acuminata	25	2	6	D.F.	" " alba	10	1	6
E.	" fragrans	3	3	6	D.F.	" Legrellii	6	2	0
E.	" sativa (d)	25	1	6	D.F.	" granatum nana	5	2	0
E.	Omalanthus populifolia	3	1	0	D.H.F.	Pyrus aucuparia (mountain ash)	80	2	6
E.	Osmanthus ilicifolius	6	2	6	D.H.F.	" Japonica	8	1	6
E.	" " variegatus	6	3	6	D.H.	Quercus Castanea	60	5	0
E.	Oxleya Xanthoxylon	15	2	6	D.H.	" Cerris	50	2	6

(a.) This is one of the most suitable trees for shelter from sea-breezes known in the colony. It seems to court the sea-breeze, for it will lean more towards it than away from it, like most other trees. At Norfolk Island, of which it is a native, the writer has seen it on the windward side of the island, growing in some places as solitary specimens and in groups, thriving better than those seen in more sheltered situations. It is there known as the white oak, and used for boat-knees, being the only wood on the island fit for that purpose, and only those having grown exposed are used. In this colony they have been found to sustain the trying effects of our south-easterly winds, at such localities as Coogee and Randwick, better than any other tree, except, perhaps, its compatriot the Norfolk Island pine. The tree is also well suited to the pleasure ground, the whole aspect being distinct from any other. The foliage is of brownish silvery green, and the flowers are pretty rose-colored and hibiscus like.

(b.) Ligustrums or privets are useful in shrubberies; they are frequently used for ornamental hedges, either to conceal fences or to form breakwinds for flower beds, &c. They stand exposure well, and will grow in most soils. *Vulgare* is extensively used for these purposes in England and elsewhere.

(c.) All the species of magnolia deserve a place in every garden with pretensions to the ornamental. *Grandiflora* is a very popular flowering tree, and grows well everywhere. Its foliage is large and showy, and its large white powerfully fragrant flowers are much

admired. The deciduous species are very striking objects when in flower. Their large tulip-like blossoms, in great profusion, expand in early spring, before the leaves appear; and when the trees are large, and dry dead-looking branches are thus, as it were, magically clothed with showy blossoms of various hues, their appearance is in the highest degree picturesque. *Anonæfolia* is a pretty shining leaved shrub or tree, having curious chocolate-colored flowers, whose odour is powerful, and has a singular resemblance to fine old port wine. All of the species thrive with small attention, and are not nice about soil or situation.

(d.) The European Olive is a handsome tree, interesting from associations. They are very hardy and make a first-rate shelter, in strong land. Various fruiting varieties exist in the colony, and many of them have produced abundant crops for years past. Oil of extraordinary fine quality has been produced as well as pickled fruit, but as yet there are no large plantations; although there can be no doubt that eventually this will be a great Olive country, the dryness of our climate being favorable. The Olive will grow in any soil but impervious clay, unless this be first adequately drained; it is very impatient of cold and wet at the roots. We may remark that although the Olive will grow wonderfully in rich alluvial soils, it will not produce fruit well, and if it produces any it will be of an inferior quality. The best kind for shelter or ornamental hedges is the one known as the small fruited, or Wild Olive.

HARDY TREES AND SHRUBS—continued.

Height in feet.			s.	d.	Height in feet.			s.	d.
E.H.	Quercus Leucombiana ..	30	1	6	E.F.	Stenocarpus salignus ..	8	2	0
D.H.	" pedunculata (English oak) ..	60	1	0	E.S.F.	Solandra grandiflora ..	15	2	6
E.H.	" Suber (cork oak) ..	35	2	6	E.S.F.	" lavis ..	4	2	6
D.H.	" tinctoria ..	70	2	6	E.	Sterculia heterophylla (b) ..	30	2	6
E.H.	" virens ..	40	2	0	E.G.F.	Swainsonia Greyana ..	4	2	6
E.G.F.	Raphiolepis Indica ..	4	1	6	E.G.F.	" Osbornii ..	2	2	6
E.F.	Rhododendron arborea ..	8	2	6	E.G.F.	" pulchella ..	3	2	0
E.F.	" Cavour ..	8	5	0	E.	Syncarpia laurifolia (c) ..	150	2	0
E.F.	" Gibsonii ..	8	2	6	D.H.F.	Syringa vulgaris (lilac) ..	12	1	0
E.F.	" ponticum ..	8	2	0	E.F.	Tecoma Capensis (d) ..	12	1	0
E.F.	" roseum ..	8	2	6	E.F.	" fulva ..	4	1	6
E.	Rivina lavis ..	12	2	6	E.F.	" stans ..	12	2	6
D.	Rhus lavigata ..	15	2	6	E.F.	" pulchra ..	8	2	6
D.	" rhodanthema ..	15	2	6	E.F.	" velutina ..	15	2	6
D.	" succedanea ..	10	2	6	E.F.	Tolopea speciosissima ..	10	2	0
D.H.F.	Robinia hispida ..	3	1	0	E.F.	Templetonia glauca ..	2	2	6
E.G.F.	Roechea obliqua ..	2	3	6	E.	Thea Bohea ..	8	2	6
E.G.F.	" perfoliata alba ..	3	3	6	E.F.	Thyrsacanthus rutilans ..	3	2	6
E.S.G.F.	Rondeletia anomala ..	14	1	6	D.H.	Tilia Europaea (Linden) ..	50	2	0
E.S.G.F.	" speciosa ..	3	3	6	E.	Tristania nerifolia ..	25	2	6
E.S.G.F.	" versicolor ..	4	3	6	D.H.	Ulmus campestris (English elm) ..	80	1	6
E.	Royena lucida ..	6	2	6	E.	" Chinensis (Chinese elm) ..	30	2	6
E.G.F.	Russelia juncea ..	6	1	0	E.H.	" montana (Wych elm) ..	40	1	6
E.G.F.	" multiflora ..	6	1	0	E.F.	Veronica gracilis ..	5	1	0
E.	Rubus Eglanteria ..	10	1	0	E.G.F.	" Hendersonii ..	4	1	0
E.	Ruscus latifolius ..	14	1	6	E.G.F.	" variegata ..	3	2	6
D.H.	Salix aurea (a) ..	40	1	0	E.F.	" speciosa ..	2	1	6
D.H.	" Babylonica ..	60	1	0	E.G.F.	" spectabilis ..	2	2	0
D.H.	" Helix ..	10	1	0	E.G.F.	Verticordia Brownii (e) ..	2	2	6
D.H.	" Hoffmanniana ..	30	1	0	E.F.	Viburnum Chinensis ..	8	1	6
D.H.	" laurina ..	8	1	0	E.F.	" macrocephalum ..	6	2	6
D.H.	" Russelliana ..	40	1	0	E.F.	" odoratissima ..	8	2	0
E.	Salvia aurea ..	5	1	0	E.F.	" punctatum ..	6	1	0
D.H.	Sambucus racemosus ..	12	2	6	D.F.H.	" opulus (f) ..	10	1	6
E.	Sanchezia nobilis variegata ..	3	2	6	E.H.F.	" tinus ..	10	1	6
E.	Sapota Australis ..	30	2	0	E.H.F.	" lucidum ..	10	1	6
E.	Sloanea Australis ..	12	5	0	E.H.F.	" suspensum ..	15	1	6
D.H.F.	Spirea corymbosa ..	5	1	0	D.H.	Vitex agnus castus ..	6	1	0
D.F.	" Bella ..	24	1	6	E.	" littoralis ..	25	2	0
D.F.	" Douglassi ..	3	1	0	E.F.	Xanthorrhoea, sorts from ..	1 to 15	2	0
D.F.	" grandiflora ..	4	3	6	E.F.	Yucca filamentosa ..	4	2	0
D.H.F.	" prunifolia ..	4	1	0	E.F.	" alcefolia ..	2	2	6
D.H.F.	" flore pleno ..	4	1	0	E.F.	" variegata ..	3	10	6
E.F.	Stenocarpus Cunninghamii ..	25	2	6	E.F.	" gloriosa ..	12	1	0

(a.) *Salix Babylonica*, the well known Weeping Willow, needs no description here, further than to remark it thrives best in light moist soils. It will grow best near ponds or water-courses, and even in the water, if not too deep. All the species of *Salix* are worth a place in ornamental grounds, where the situation is sufficiently moist. Osiers, for the basket-maker, ought to be a profitable crop on swampy land, but they have not as yet been planted to an considerable extent.

(b.) *Sterculia heterophylla*, also known as the Kurrajong, and the Rattletrap tree, is well worth a place in any plantation for its singular habit, and altogether distinct aspect. The roots are succulent, and formed one of the favorite vegetables of the Aborigines. It was called Rattletrap from the noise made by the loud rattle of the dry seed pods coming in contact, when the branches are agitated by the wind. One of our prettiest districts takes its name from the Kurrajong.

(c.) *Syncarpia laurifolia*, or Turpentine, is one of our native trees, now thought much of as a shelter tree, for which it is well adapted, particularly where heavy shelter is required. It has a fine

dark green foliage, and forms a handsome tree, as single specimens in a park. It is also one of the few native trees that afford good shade for cattle.

(d.) All the *Tecomas* are showy, free flowering shrubs. *Capensis* may also be used as a climber; it blossoms the year round; is very easily cultivated, and no plant can surpass it for covering unsightly fences, or such like objects.

(e.) This pretty little plant suits either garden or pot culture; it is a perpetual bloomer, and easily cultivated. It is a native of Swan River, and remarkable as the chief garden favorite of our native bee.

(f.) *Viburnum opulus*, Guelder Rose, or Snow-ball tree, ought to be in every flower garden. It succeeds well in our climate, and requires good soil, but little attention, and when in flower is very attractive. All the other species are first-class flowering shrubs, thriving well in good strong soil, and withstanding exposed situations. *Tinus*, or the Lauristine, is a well known and admired flowering shrub in English gardens.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS.

This list contains a selection of the choicest and most useful. Any selected from it may be looked upon as certain to be suitable to the climate or the cultivation indicated. With the exception of the Ivies, and one or two others, the whole comprised in the list are handsome flowering plants, and valued as much as such as they are for their trailing and climbing habits.

Height in feet. s. d.			Height in feet. s. d.		
H.D.	Ampelopsis hederacea (a)	20 1 0	E.	Hardenbergia ovata alba	4 2 6
E.G.	Beaumontia grandiflora	20 3 6	E.	Hedera helix (ivy) (f)	40 1 0
E.H.	Bignonia capreolata (b)	15 1 6	E.	" " Regneriana	40 1 0
D.	" Chamberleana	40 2 0	E.	" " variegata	20 1 0
E.H.	" chirere	20 3 6	E.	" latifolia maculata	10 2 6
E.	" Lindleyana	15 2 0	E.	" palmata	10 1 0
E.	" Tweediana	20 1 6	E.	Hexicentris coccinea	10 1 6
E.H.	" venusta	20 2 0	E.	Hoya Australis	50 2 6
E.W.	Bugainvillea glabra (c)	16 2 0	E.G.W.	" Bella	2 2 6
D.W.	" splendens	20 3 6	E.G.W.	" carnosa	10 1 6
D.W.	" spectabilis	25 2 6	E.G.W.	" Dalrympleana	15 3 6
D.H.	Calistegia pubescens	4 1 6	E.G.W.	" diversifolia	20 2 6
E.	Canavallia Bonariensis (d)	50 2 6	E.G.W.	" marginata variegata	8 5 0
D.	Ceropegia elegans	15 2 0	E.H.	Ipomoea Learii (g)	25 1 0
D.	Chimocarpus pentaphyllus	10 1 0	E.	Jasminum gracile	3 1 6
D.	Cissus discolor	4 3 6	E.	" grandiflorum	15 2 0
D.	" heterophyllum variegatum	3 1 0	E.G.W.	" Sambac	16 2 6
E.G.	Clerodendron fallax	2 3 6	E.G.W.	" flore pleno	6 2 6
E.G.	" splendens	5 5 0	E.	Lardizabala triternata	20 2 6
D.G.H.	Clematis Sieboldii	4 3 6	E.	Lonicera aurea variegata	10 1 6
D.G.H.	" Fortunii	5 5 0	E.	" flexuosa	15 1 0
E.H.	" microphylla	4 2 6	E.	" Japonica	25 1 6
E.H.	Cobaea scandens	20 2 0	E.	" rubrum	10 2 0
E.W.G.	Columnea scandens	5 2 6	E.	Lophospermum grandiflorum	6 2 0
E.W.G.	" Schiediana	2 2 6	E.G.	Manettia glabra (h)	4 1 6
E.G.W.	Combretum purpureum	10 3 6	D.	Mandevilla suaveolens	25 1 6
E.	Ficus stipulata (climbing fig) (e)	25 1 0	E.	Maurandya alba	10 1 6
E.	Geitonoplessium cymosum	10 1 6	E.	" Barclayana	15 1 6
E.G.	Gelsemium sempervirens	4 1 6	E.	" semperflorens	10 1 6
E.	Geranium hederifolium	2 1 0	E.W.	Passiflora alata (i)	20 2 6
E.	" Pelegant	2 2 6	E.W.	" Buonapartii	20 2 6

(a.) The Virginian Creeper, a well-known favorite, hardy, and a rapid grower. It has fine foliage, and is of easy culture.

(b.) All the Bignonias are worthy of a place in the flower garden or pleasure ground, being of easy culture, fast growers, and beautiful as well as free bloomers. Venusta, when grown as a large specimen, on a trellis or trained against a wall, is unsurpassed in the profusion or magnificence of its large racemes of bright orange-colored flowers. Chamberleana is also a fast grower, and, in situations which suit it, will spread, if permitted, to an immense distance, reaching from tree-top to tree-top, if it can find them sufficiently near, for hundreds of yards. They all delight in good, rich soil.

(c.) Bugainvilleas are magnificent and showy when in flower; they continue in bloom for a long time, like good soil, may be grown as a shrub, but are best trained against a wall on a northerly aspect; in good soil they may be trained to cover walls or gables of buildings of any size or height, and are so brilliant that they will attract attention at a distance of a mile or upwards.

(d.) This plant has scarcely an equal in extent or quickness of growth or beauty of foliage. Its leaves are large and of a brilliantly shining green, whilst bright crimson spikes of pea-like flowers peep from amongst them like "rubies set in emeralds." Planted near rough walls or unsightly fences this plant will, in an incredibly short time, completely hide them.

(e.) Climbing Fig. This plant is very useful for covering objects of unsightly appearance, such as walls or out-buildings, trunks of large trees, or ugly rocks. It requires no training, finding its way in such places without assistance, clinging to anything it meets like ivy. When planted against a wall it soon finds its way to the top, however high, and on its way spreads itself about in all directions, and clings so closely and prettily that it may be compared to leaves painted upon it. However, when it attains age, it changes in appearance, the leaves get larger and the plant gets more bushy; it is then not so pretty as it was during seven or eight

years after planting. Altogether this plant is an improvement upon ivy, which is used for like purposes so largely in the old country.

(f.) Ivies are so well known that they require no description here, further than to remark that no garden or grounds should be without them; they thrive well anywhere, and associations render them interesting to all who have seen, or read descriptions of rural scenery in Britain.

(g.) These Ipomoeas are perpetual flowering climbers, with very large showy flowers; they are rapid growers, and soon cover a large space if permitted to do so, and are well adapted to grow upon trellises or high fences to intercept disagreeable views, forming at the same time much admired objects; soil and situation not important.

(h.) Manettia is a decided gem either in the flower border or the conservatory. Its nice foliage, slender habit, and abundant fine scarlet, large, tube-like flowers, stamp it at once as a general favorite. It is of easy culture, either in pot or border, and appears to best advantage trained on a wire trellis, ball or balloon shaped, about three feet high. A dry bush may be used instead of the trellis.

(i.) Passion Flowers are all fine ornamental climbers, with very handsome flowers. They require training on trellis work, and do well in most situations near Sydney. Several of the species bear fruit; edulis is a common fruit in our markets. The other fruit-bearing species are alata, Decameana, and quadrangularis, but being less hardy are not so well known. Their fruit is considered much finer than the former; the last-named species is the famous grenadilla so much esteemed in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. To fruit them well they should be grown and trained upon a north wall, in a warm and sheltered situation. They will, however, produce their beautiful flowers in other situations where fruit cannot be expected.

CREEPERS AND CLIMBERS—continued.

				Height in feet.		s. d.					Height in feet.		s. d.
E. W.	Passiflora Decasneana	..	..	30	2	6	E.	Tacsonia ignea	..	..	20	1	6
E.	" edulis	..	..	30	1	6	E.	" Morti	..	..	20	1	6
E. W.	" quadrangularis (<i>Granadilla</i>)	..	..	30	8	6	E.	Tecoma Australis	..	..	20	2	6
E. W.	" racemosa	..	..	20	3	6	E.	" Capensis	..	..	8	1	0
E. W.	Petrea volubilis	..	..	10	3	6	D.	" grandiflora	..	..	30	2	0
E.	Rhynchospermum jasminoides	..	..	6	1	6	E.	" jasminoides	..	..	20	2	6
E.	" " variegata	..	..	3	2	6	E.	" " alba	..	..	20	2	6
E.	Solanum jasminoides	..	..	25	1	0	E. G.	Thunbergia alata	..	..	6	1	6
E.	Sollya heterophylla	..	..	3	1	6	E.	" laurifolia	..	..	15	2	6
E. G. W.	Stephanotus floribunda (<i>a</i>)	..	..	20	3	6	D.	Wistaria sinensis (<i>b</i>)	..	..	20	2	0
E.	Stigmaphyllon ciliatum	..	..	20	2	0	D.	" " alba	..	..	20	2	0
E.	Tacsonia manicata	..	..	40	1	6							

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS.

ABBREVIATIONS: T., tender; P., for pot culture only. All not marked may be grown in borders, pots, or otherwise.

THE description of plants in this list, except those specially marked for pot culture, are a selection suitable for Flower Gardens, chosen parts of the Shrubbery, or Pleasure Ground. All of them are really desirable, particularly for small gardens, where neatness and attention are practised. In larger grounds most of them are indispensable.

Like the previous lists it has been prepared with much care, and everything left out that seemed not really wanted for first-class establishments as well as cottage gardens. The selection is not so easy a task as at first sight it may appear, for many very nice plants have been left out for no other reason than to shorten it, at the same time leaving out nothing that would greatly diversify the selection without something left in would do so equally as well, with more general appreciation, or better chance of suiting the largest number of localities. Taste may vary or differ in respect to some, but it is thought desirable to make the best list we can without multiplying names, and thereby casting the trouble of selecting upon our friends, whom we again remind that we can supply any others that they may desire, and that are obtainable in this or the neighboring colonies.

s. d.										s. d.									
	Acanthus mollis	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	Begonia Madame Wagner..	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	Achillea millifolia	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	" manicata	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	" aurea	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	" Queen Victoria	..	..	..	..	1	6			
T.P.	Æchmea bicolor	..	..	..	..	..	2	6		" and several other varieties from	..	..	..	..	1	6			
T.P.	" fulgens	..	..	..	..	..	2	0		Bellis perennis (daisy) varieties	..	..	..	..	0	9			
T.	Achyranthes aurea reticulata	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	T.P.	Bilbergia gigantea	..	..	..	..	5	0			
	" Herbstii	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	T.P.	" grandiflora	..	..	..	..	2	6			
	Agapanthus umbellatus	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	Bletia Tankervillea	..	..	..	..	2	6			
	" " variegatus	..	..	..	..	..	2	6		Bocconia cordata	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	Alpinia nutans	..	..	..	..	..	0	9		" Japonica	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	Alternanthera spathulata	..	..	..	..	..	1	0		Bryophillum prolificum	..	..	..	..	1	0			
	Andropogon Schoenantha (lemon grass)	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		" capitatum	..	..	..	..	0	9			
	Anemone Japonica	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		Cacalia crassulifolia	..	..	..	..	1	0			
	Anigozanthus flavida	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	T.P.	Calanthe varatrifolia	..	..	..	..	2	6			
	Anthemis nobilis (for edgings)	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	T.P.	Caladium amabile	..	..	..	..	2	6			
	Aquilegia, fine varieties	..	..	..	..	..	0	9		Campanula grandis	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	Artanema fimbriata	..	..	..	..	..	1	0		" nobilis	..	..	..	..	1	6			
	Arum, of sorts, from	..	..	..	..	..	1	0		" pentagonia	..	..	..	..	1	6			
T.P.	Begonia Hendersonii	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		Canna Lutea..	..	..	..	..	1	6			
T.P.	" Ingramii	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		" Warezwiegii	..	..	..	..	1	0			

(a.) Stephanotus is prized as a first-rate plant for exhibition; it is usually grown in the green-house, but will do in warm situations out of doors. To obtain a good specimen it requires good soil and careful training, because it makes few branches, and if long neglected, it is difficult to get it into shape again. The foliage is wax-like, and the flowers are pure white, and produced in abundant clusters. No green-house is considered furnished without a Stephanotus floribunda.

(b.) Wistaria sinensis is a strong growing deciduous climber, so handsome and so strikingly unlike any other, that it should never be omitted from an ornamental ground. In good deep soils it grows to an enormous size and length. (The writer of this note has seen a specimen originally planted to train up the verandah posts of a large house, the verandah has fallen into decay, and the roof is now supported by

the stems of the Wistaria, some of which must be at least a foot in diameter). The flowers are blue, and hang in bunches or spikes a foot long, and are so abundant as to completely hide the stems and branches. The time of flowering is early spring, and this plant is in full bloom before it puts forth a leaf. Sometimes it flowers during the summer, and looks well with leaves and flowers intermingled. It may, by pruning, be grown so as to support itself like a tree, and as such it has a very good effect, forming, when in spring flower, a tree of blue as high and as broad as you choose to train it, and at other times it is by no means an object to be despised. The white variety has a similar habit, and, if desired, it may be grown with the species, so that the blue and white spikes of flowers may intermingle. Both are perfectly hardy, and thrive in most places.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—continued.

	s. d.		s. d.
<i>Cereus flagelliformis</i> (a)	2 0	T. <i>Maranta arundinacæ</i> (arrowroot)	0 6
„ <i>grandiflora</i>	2 0	T. „ <i>Portiana</i>	5 0
„ <i>Lowi</i>	2 0	T. „ <i>zebrina</i>	5 0
„ <i>Macdonaldii</i>	2 0	<i>Mesembryanthemum album</i> (e)	1 0
„ <i>Mallisoni</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>aurantiacum</i>	0 6
„ <i>speciosissimus</i>	2 0	„ „ <i>aureum</i>	0 6
<i>Cheiranthus Cheiri</i> (wallflower)	0 9	<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> (musk)	0 6
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> (celandine)	1 0	„ „ other species, from	1 0
<i>Chironia floribunda</i>	1 0	<i>Myosotis palustris</i> (Forget-me-not)	1 0
<i>Chlidanthus fragrans</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>Azericus</i>	1 0
<i>Delphinium formosum</i>	2 6	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i> , varieties	2 6
„ „ <i>Hendersonii</i>	2 6	<i>Pentstemon alba</i>	1 0
<i>Diclyptera splendens</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>Alphonse Karr</i>	1 6
„ „ <i>violacea</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>azureum</i>	1 6
<i>Dielytra spectabilis</i>	3 6	„ „ <i>rubra</i>	1 0
<i>Digitalis</i> , varieties	1 0	„ „ <i>violacea</i>	1 0
P. <i>Epiphyllum Bridgesi</i> (b)	2 6	<i>Pitcairnia punicea</i>	2 6
P. „ „ <i>Russelliana</i>	2 6	„ „ <i>pyramidalis</i>	2 6
P. „ „ <i>Snowi</i>	2 6	<i>Platycodon chinensis alba</i>	2 6
P. „ „ <i>spectabilis</i>	2 6	„ „ <i>corulea</i>	1 6
P. „ „ <i>truncatum</i>	2 6	<i>Platycerium alciornae</i>	2 6
P. „ „ <i>violaceum</i>	2 6	„ „ <i>grande</i>	5 0
P. „ „ <i>Ackermani</i>	1 6	<i>Polyanthus</i> , varieties	1 0
P. „ „ <i>Jenkinsoni</i>	1 6	<i>Primula elatior</i> (oxlip)	1 0
„ „ <i>speciosum</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>prænitens</i> (Chinese primrose)	2 0
<i>Farfugium grande</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>veris</i> (cowslip)	1 0
<i>Funkia cœrulea</i>	2 6	„ „ <i>vulgaris</i> (common primrose)	1 0
„ „ <i>Japonica</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>rubra pleno</i> (double red)	1 6
<i>Geranium triste</i>	1 0	„ „ „ (double lilac)	2 0
<i>Geum coccineum</i>	1 0	„ „ „ (double white)	2 0
P.T. <i>Gloriosa superba</i>	1 6	„ „ „ (double yellow)	2 0
P.T. „ „ <i>Plantii</i>	1 0	<i>Richardia Æthiopica</i> (Ethiopian lily)	1 0
P.T. <i>Gloxinia</i> , good collection, from	1 0	<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	1 0
<i>Gynierum argenteum</i> (pampas grass) (c)	1 0	„ „ <i>barbata</i>	1 6
<i>Hedysarium coronarium</i>	1 6	„ „ <i>Mexicana</i>	0 9
<i>Hemocallis fulvida</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>patens</i>	2 6
<i>Hetrocentrum roseum</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>splendens</i>	1 0
<i>Iris pseudo acorus</i> (d)	1 0	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	1 0
„ „ <i>subiflora</i>	1 0	<i>Scutellaria Ventenati</i>	1 0
„ „ <i>Susiana</i>	3 6	<i>Sedum Sieboldti</i>	1 0
„ „ <i>ziphioides</i>	1 0	„ „ „ <i>variegata</i>	1 6
„ „ other species and varieties, from	1 0	„ „ <i>sibilliforme</i>	0 6
<i>Lavendula dentata</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>spurium</i>	0 6
„ „ <i>spica</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>ternifolium</i>	0 6
<i>Libonia floribunda</i>	1 0	<i>Sempervivum</i> sp.	2 6
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	1 0	<i>Siphocampylus coccinea</i>	2 6
<i>Lobelia Paxtoni</i>	1 0	<i>Spigelia Marilandica</i>	2 0
„ „ several herbaceous varieties	1 6	<i>Stapelia stellaris</i>	1 0
<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i>	1 6	<i>Statice bellidifolia</i>	1 0
„ „ <i>flosculi</i>	1 0	„ „ <i>Bondueli</i>	2 6

(a) The Cactus tribe has been much neglected in this colony of late years. Why, we cannot tell, unless it is because they are too easily cultivated,—a very bad reason. Few plants excel them in beauty whilst in flower, and their grotesque habits, when not, render them curious if not handsome. All the species of Cactus can be cultivated either in pots or the open ground, with a little protection in winter if the situation be a cold one, or without it if it be warm. They may be grown well in pots on a stand, in a verandah with a northerly aspect, giving them abundant water while in a growing state, and withholding it when at rest. They all require staking, to prevent them laying upon the ground, and top-dressing once a year, and re-potting shortly after flowering. Little more attention is required to induce them to display abundantly their gorgeous flowers.

(b) Epiphyllums are the gems of the Cactus tribe. The hues of their flowers are various and rich, and the whole plant is elegant in habit. The truncated varieties are rather more delicate than the others. Nothing can surpass these plants in beauty when arranged close to the dwelling-house, in a verandah, on a stand near the

entrance, or in the hall, or in a room. Their culture is simple.

(c) Pampas grass forms a very striking feature in gardens or pleasure grounds. None should be without a few specimens.

(d) All the Irises are handsome, and are never out of place wherever they may be planted. Most of them are of easy culture. *Susiana* is as remarkable as it is handsome. Its flowers are very large, having a bluish white for its ground, and so covered with dark brown spots, that at a short distance it appears black. This Iris is a great favorite, but it is rather uncommon and scarce, for if not well looked after when it has flowered it is apt to be lost. Since it was first known here it has been necessary to re-import it, the bulbs having become extinct in the colony. It need not, however, be lost if it be not forgotten after blooming.

(e) *Mesembryanthemums* suit this climate well; will grow on rock-work, or any other part of the garden, and when in flower offer a dazzling display of color, from white to pink, scarlet, and orange. No plant withstands poor soil and hot dry situations better than these. There should be a place for them in every garden, large or small.

HERBACEOUS, SUCCULENT, AND SOFT-WOODED PLANTS—*continued.*

						<i>s. d.</i>								<i>s. d.</i>	
	Statice	brassicaefolia	..	..	..	2	6		Tradescantia	liscolor	..	..	..	1	0
	"	Dicksoni	..	..	..	2	6		"	"	variegata	..	..	1	0
	"	Halfordi	..	..	..	2	6		"	"	picta	..	..	1	0
	"	pseudo armeria	..	..	..	1	0		Tritoma	uvaria	..	..	..	1	0
P.	Streptocarpus	biflorus	..	..	..	1	6		Tusselago	Farfara	..	..	..	0	9
P.	"	polyanthus	..	..	..	1	6		Tydia	splendens	..	..	..	1	6
P.	"	Rexii	..	..	..	1	6		Umbilicus	strictus	..	..	..	1	6
	Tetranema	Mexicana	..	..	..	1	0		Viola	coerulea (violet)	..	..	..	0	6
P.T.	Torenia	Asiatica	..	..	..	1	6		"	"	flore pleno (double violet)	..	..	1	0
P.T.	"	pulchella	..	..	..	1	6		"	"	alba	..	..	0	6
	Trachelium	coeruleum	..	..	..	1	6		"	"	tricolor (heartsease)	..	..	0	6

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

Or variegated and colored leaved plants much notice has been taken of late years; and they certainly are very attractive. One advantage they possess over other plants is that they are constant in their beauty, and at all times and seasons ready for display; no bud or flower has to be waited for. When once a leaf is put forth its beauty appears and remains until its time for decay arrives.

A well-lighted room or a greenhouse displays these plants to greater advantage than they can be displayed in the open air; and they have the best effect when luxuriantly grown, and nicely arranged in company of their own class; flowering plants appear out of place beside them, and take away from, rather than add to, the fine effect of a skillfully arranged exhibition.

So great has been the demand for plants of this description in Europe that it seems almost a mania, and new species command fabulous prices. The Islands of the Pacific are being ransacked for them, and new species are continually being brought to light. Many of these find their way to Sydney, so that in a year or two more many will be added to our Nurserymen's lists, and our powers of display greatly increased.

The different hues, the lights and shades, the grotesque markings of some, and the metallic bronze, silver, and gold of others, afford to the spectator a spectacle that he can scarcely realize—that he is beholding nature he cannot believe. Surely he is looking upon the work of a clever but eccentric artist. He manipulates, but still doubts. Some new discovery in chemistry has enabled art to deceive him. But it is not so;—the only art used in the display is the art of the gardener,—the only chemistry nature's; and man's ingenuity has not yet discovered the *modus operandi*.

Many of these beautiful plants can be cultivated in a small space as small specimens; a small room covered with glass, or even a large glazed case or window would be sufficient for some of the prettiest. With the most simple appliances they may be successfully grown and displayed on gala days in the best rooms or elsewhere, provided care be taken that they be not broken or injured by carelessness or too great exposure.

We hope ere long to see collections, small and large, of these wondrously beautiful plants in the possession of the humblest lover of nature's own delight—the garden.

ABBREVIATIONS:—G., for greenhouse culture; H., hardy near Sydney.

						<i>s. d.</i>								<i>s. d.</i>	
	Acalypha	tricolor	..	..	..	2	6	G.	Gesneria	cinnabarina	..	..	..	2	6
H.	Agapanthus	umbellatus	variegatus	..	..	2	6	G.	"	Gerardeana	..	..	..	2	6
G. H.	Alocasia	macrorrhiza	variegata	..	..	5	0	G.	"	Zebrina	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	metallica	..	..	..	10	6	G.	"	"	splendens	..	..	2	6
G.	"	"	alba violacea	..	..	3	6	G.	Hibiscus	Cooperii	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	"	argentea maculata	..	..	3	6	H.	Hydrangea	Hortensis variegata	..	..	..	2	6
H.	Aucuba	Japonica	..	..	..	2	6	G. H.	Hoya	marginata	..	..	..	2	6
G.	Begonia	Rex	..	..	..	2	0	G. H.	"	tricolor	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	sanguinea	..	..	..	2	0	H.	Ilex	aquifolium alba marginata	..	..	..	3	6
H.	Bignonia	argyra violaceus	..	..	..	5	0	H.	"	"	aurea	..	..	3	6
G.	Caladium	amabilis	..	..	..	3	6	G.	Iresine	acuminata	..	..	..	3	6
G.	"	Belleymei	..	..	..	3	6	G.	"	Lindenii	..	..	..	3	6
G.	"	marmorata	..	..	..	2	6	H.	Ligustrum	ovatifolium variegatum	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	picta	..	..	..	5	0	H.	Lonicera	variegata	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	rubra maculata	..	..	..	5	0	G.	Maranta	variegata	..	..	..	5	0
G.	"	Wightii	..	..	..	2	6	G.	"	Zebrina	..	..	..	5	0
	Cissus	discolor	..	..	..	3	6	H.	Phormium	tenax variegata	..	..	..	2	6
	"	heterophyllum	variegatus	..	..	1	6	H.	Pittosporum	Tobira variegata	..	..	..	3	6
G.	Coleus	Blumei	..	..	..	1	6	G.	Piperomia	argyrea	..	..	..	3	6
G.	"	Duke of Edinburgh	..	..	..	2	6	H.	Poa	trivialis argentea	..	..	..	2	6
G.	"	other varieties, from 1s. 6d. to	..	..	..	2	6	H.	Pelargoniums,	zoned and tri-colored, in variety (see list), 1s. 6d. to	..	..	..	5	0
G.	Croton	picta	..	..	..	5	0	H.	Yucca	aloifolia variegata	..	..	..	10	6
G.	Dracena,	several beautiful species, from	..	..	..	2	6								
H.	Geranium	hederifolium	variegatum	..	..	2	6								

AZALEAS.

THIS splendid tribe of plants succeed admirably in a light peaty or sandy soil, and are fond of moisture. Dry, exposed situations are not suitable. If the selection is left to ourselves, we can supply twelve distinct varieties from 12s. to 18s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba, white	1 6	Lateritia, light orange red	2 0
" Magna, large white	2 6	Louis Goulina, rich orange scarlet, fine	2 0
Albertus, mottled pink	1 6	Magnifica, large deep purple	1 0
Atrorubens, deep scarlet	1 0	Merker, violet purple, large double	2 6
Catherine Hayes	2 0	Microphylla, small purple	1 6
Charlotte, rich orange crimson	2 0	Mortii, white shaded with cream	1 6
Coloris nova, crimson magenta	2 6	Obtusifolia, purple	1 6
Conscinna, large double purple	2 6	Optima, rich crimson	1 6
Duchess of Nassau, pure white double	3 6	Refulgens, rich crimson purple	1 0
Dunbarii, rosy scarlet	1 0	Roi Leopold, fine salmon spotted	1 6
Empress Eugene, rich pink	1 6	Sinensis, bright yellow (splendid bloom)	5 0
Etendard de Flandre, white scarlet flake	2 6	Splendens, fine rosy salmon	1 6
Eulalie van Geert, pink carmine spots	1 6	Stella, orange scarlet, stained violet	3 6
Exquisite, peach, pink veined, fine	2 0	Striata formosissima, white, rose stripes	3 6
Gladstonesii, white, red stripes	3 6	Vitata punctata, violet rose, veined, fine	2 6
Juliana, orange scarlet, fine	2 0		

CAMELLIAS.

THE Camellia is now represented in this Colony by many of the grandest forms of this beautiful flower. It cannot be surpassed as an evergreen flowering shrub, is perfectly hardy, is a profuse bloomer, and will succeed well in any ordinary garden soil. Care must be taken to place a few boughs over the plants for the first season; after that time they will be perfectly hardy. It will be seen that we have struck out many of the old peony centred varieties, as we do not think them worthy to be compared with the many fine sorts mentioned in our list. The difference of cost is very trifling, and it is extremely discouraging to wait a season in expectation of a fine flower and then be disappointed in discovering that we have only a worthless variety. Twelve distinct and beautiful varieties, 24s. to 30s.

	s. d.		s. d.
Alba pleno, double white, fine	3 6	" alba, white, striped with rose	2 6
Albertus, carmine, white stripes	3 6	Incarnata alba, soft blush	5 0
Archduchess Augusta, fine red blue veins, and white stripe at base of petal	5 0	Isabella, large and handsome, white	3 6
Aulica, crimson, mottled with white	5 0	Jubilee, delicate pink, rose stripes, splendid	3 6
Atrorubens, dark red	5 0	Lady Hume's blush, delicate flesh, fine	5 0
Aspasia, white, pink spots	2 6	Lavinia Maggi, white crimson blotches	7 6
Bealii rosea, rosy crimson	2 6	Leda, delicate blush, almost white	2 6
Bonomiana, white stripes, splendid flower	7 6	Lowii, crimson, fine, large imbricated	3 6
Candidissima, white, fine	3 6	Lombarda, very large shaded rose	2 6
Curvatifolia, white, fine striped	3 6	Leviathan, very large, rosy scarlet	2 6
Chandleri, carnation	2 6	Miniata, crimson shaded, fine	5 0
Colvillii, flesh, carmine striped and pounced	3 6	Maria Theresa, blush crimson spots	7 6
Countess of Orkney, white striped carmine	3 6	Ne plus ultra, white mottled pink	3 6
Countess of Derby, white striped rose	5 0	Nitida, fine rosy salmon	2 6
Countess of Samailoff rose, white stripe	5 0	Optima, rose and crimson	3 6
Cup of Beauty, white and rose striped, fine	7 6	Pressii, white, purple stripes	2 6
Duchess of Orleans, white striped rose	2 6	Princess Baccocchi, carmine and white	3 6
Daviesi, crimson, large imbricated	5 0	Queen Victoria, deep rose, white stripe	3 6
Donckelarii, scarlet, mottled with white	3 6	Sansanqua rosea, rose, small, very distinct	3 6
Faustina, white striped carmine and rose	5 0	Speciosissima, fine brilliant scarlet	2 6
Fimbriata alba, splendid white fringed	3 6	Storyi, bright rose, splendid	5 0
General Drouot, rose striped, white	3 6	Traversii, imbricated, fine rose	5 0
Henri Favre, salmon rose, fine shape	3 6	Variegata pleno, rosy crimson and white	3 6
Imbricata blush, fine	5 0	Wilderi, rose, fine form	7 6
		Zambo, fine copper	5 0

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL.

From May to August we can supply selections left to ourselves—6s. per dozen, out of pots.

WE have greatly curtailed our list of Hybrid Perpetuals, and only mention the most desirable varieties, and those that have been proved to flower freely in our climate.

Our select list includes all shades of color, from deep velvety crimson to a rosy pink. Every garden should possess a few good roses. The common China is very well in its way, but not to be compared with the grand flowers of a hybrid perpetual.

Twenty-five choice and distinct varieties, including Hybrid perpetual, Tea-scented, Bourbon, &c., 21s.

ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUAL—*continued.*

	<i>s. d.</i>
Alphonse Karr, light, good shower	1 6
Cardinal Potrizzi, rich deep velvety crimson, fine and tall	1 0
Caroline de Sansal, deep blush, large and double	1 0
Colonel de Rougement, deep rose, very large and double	1 6
Emperor de Maroc, rich velvety crimson, fine	1 6
Eugene Apdert, dark crimson and scarlet, fine	2 0
Eveque de Nimes, purplish red, large and full, extra	1 6
Geant de Batailles, rosy crimson, free bloomer	1 0
General Jacqueminot, brilliant crimson, scarlet cupped, fine	1 0
General Simpson, bright carmine, fine, late blooming	1 0
John Hopper, splendid brilliant crimson shaded	1 6
Leon des Combats, large double crimson, splendid	1 6
Lord Clyde, crimson shaded purple	1 6
„ Macauley, flowers variable from scarlet crimson to plum	1 6
„ Raglan, crimson scarlet, large and double	1 6
Madame Furtado, rosy crimson, large and double	1 6
„ Masson, shaded crimson, large, double	1 6
Mrs. Beecher Stowe, fine rose tinted fragrant	1 0
Paul's Queen Victoria, pale flesh, very fine	1 6
Souvenir de la Reine d'Anglet, large, bright rose, extra, fine	2 0

CHINA HYBRID AND TEA SCENTED.

The above is a grand class of Roses, and many of them are nearly perpetual bloomers.

Adam	Rose, shaded with salmon, very fine	2 0
Auturos	Creamy white, large and full	1 6
Blairii	Splendid bright crimson	1 6
Chenedole	Vivid crimson, fine form, extra	1 6
Compte de Paris	Pale, blush, large, superb	1 6
Comtesse de Lacepede	Clear light bluish, very fine	1 6
Cramoise Superieur	Scarlet crimson, superb	1 0
Delice de Plantier	Salmon-shaded purple	2 0
Devoniensis	Creamy white, constant, hardy	2 0
General Lamoriciere	Crimson, superb cupped	1 0
Gloire de Dijon	Fawn salmon-shaded, a strong grower, very hardy	2 0
Le Pactole	Lemon, shaded with yellow in clusters, hardy	1 0
Louis Philippe	Dark crimson, full form	1 0
Madame Plantier	Large clusters, pure white flowers	1 6
Madame Willermoz	White, shaded with salmon, large and fine	1 0
Mrs. Bosanquet	Pale, flesh color, fine	1 0
Safrano	Shaded lemon, beautiful flower	1 6
Silene	Bright red, perfect shape	1 6
Souvenir de 30th Mai	Very fine variety, rosy salmon, extra	1 6
„ d'un Ami	Soft pink, a splendid rose	1 0
Thea	Pure white, continuous bloomer	1 0
Vicomtesse des Cazes	Coppery, yellow, fine	1 6

BOURBON AND HYBRID BOURBON.

Charles Lawson	Rose shaded, fine flower, extra	2 0
Coupe de Hebe	Bright rosy pink, very beautiful	1 6
Edith Murat	Pale flesh, graceful habit	2 0
Louis Margottin	Delicate satin rose, of exquisite form	2 6
Paul Ricaut	A first-class flower, brilliant crimson	1 6
Paul's Prince Albert	Deep red crimson	6
Queen	Delicate, creamy salmon, superb	1 6
Shepherd's Incomparable	Velvety purple, fine form, an old favorite	1 0
Souvenir de la Malmaison	The best of its class, flesh	2 0

DAMASK AND PROVERNE.

Cabbage	Pink, an old favorite	1 0
Triomphe de Rouen	A fine rose	2 0
York and Lancaster	White, striped red, old favorite	1 0

BANKSIAN CLIMBING.

Banksia Fortunii	Large white, very double	1 6
„ White	Sweet scented, pure white	1 6
„ Yellow	Large clusters, bright yellow, extra	1 6
Fortunes Yellow	Coppery yellow, uncommon color	2 0

ROSES—NOISETTE—continued.

Amie Vibert ..	Pure white, fine ..	2 0
Celine Forestier ..	Yellow shaded ..	1 6
Cloth of Gold ..	Best of its class, sulphur yellow, splendid ..	2 0
Enfant Thouars ..	Flesh color, good flower ..	2 0
Marechal Neil ..	Deep yellow, large and full, perfumed ..	2 0
Solfaterre ..	Large bright yellow, very fine ..	1 6
Triomphe de Rennes ..	Canary yellow, vigorous and very double ..	1 6

AUSTRIAN BRIAR.

Harrisoni ..	Bright yellow, early bloomer ..	2 0
Persian Yellow ..	Deep color, fine form ..	2 0

MOSS.

Celina ..	Brilliant crimson, cupped ..	2 0
Common pink ..	An old favorite, rosy blush ..	1 6
Etna ..	Bright carmine, flowers in clusters ..	2 0
General Drouet ..	Dark purple crimson ..	2 0
Gloire des Mousseuses ..	Delicate rose, a grand flower ..	2 0
Lanei ..	Large rosy crimson, fine ..	2 0
Luxembourg ..	Deep red, shaded purple ..	2 0
White Bath ..	Old white moss ..	1 0
William Lobb ..	Dark purple, fine show flower ..	1 6

CARNATIONS AND PICOTEEES.

Selections left to ourselves, 9s. to 12s. per dozen.

We can supply a fine collection of the above, including self colored, white and flesh grounds, Bizarres, Picotees, &c. All the varieties are very attractive, beautiful, and highly perfumed. When the selection is left to ourselves we shall be careful to send all shades of color.

DAHLIAS—SHOW OR LARGE-FLOWERED VARIETIES.

THIS old English favorite is thoroughly at home in the colonies, and we have seen some of the most perfect flowers during the past season. The late showery summer has just suited them, and produced a profusion of bloom throughout. They should be planted in a deep rich soil. Price per doz., 12s. and 18s.

Caroline Tellerill ..	Lavender tipped violet, superb ..	3 6
Constance ..	Creamy white, lilac shaded ..	3 6
Grand Sultan ..	Rich crimson, immense flower ..	2 6
Goldfinder ..	Deep rich yellow, extra ..	1 6
Hon. Mrs. Trotter ..	Lavender shaded, deep rose ..	2 0
Juno ..	Delicate pale purple ..	1 0
Keyne's Magnificent ..	Purple shaded violet, fine ..	1 6
Lord Palmerston ..	Deep scarlet, fine ..	2 0
Lady Hughes ..	Straw color, fine ..	2 0
Memorandum ..	Lavender tipped with violet, fine ..	2 6
Mary ..	White, fine ..	2 6
Mrs. Dodds ..	Lavender peach shaded, superb ..	3 6
" C. Bacon ..	Splendid delicate peach lilac, shaded, fine form ..	2 6
New Duchess ..	Creamy white, fine ..	2 6
Neville Keynes ..	Deep straw, tinted lilac ..	2 6
Purple Gem ..	Deep maroon purple ..	2 6
Rosy Queen ..	Rich rose, perfect form ..	2 6
Summit of perfection ..	Rich crimson ..	1 6
Trompe de Roubaix ..	Sulphur, shaded purple ..	1 6
Wonderful ..	Peach purple and lavender striped ..	3 6
Yellow Boy ..	Bright yellow, splendid ..	5 0

POMPONE OR BOUQUET VARIETIES.

This charming variety of our favorite flower cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are small, but perfect, and are produced in great profusion, and are capital for nosegays, being about the size and form of a well-grown Ranunculus.

Angelina ..	Brick-red dappled maroon ..	1 0
Blonde ..	Purple shaded lilac ..	1 6
Dr. Webb ..	Rich crimson ..	2 0
Fireball ..	Glowing scarlet ..	2 0
Little Clara ..	Bright crimson ..	1 6
" Friend ..	Crimson maroon ..	1 6

DAHLIAS—POMPONE OR BOUQUET VARIETIES.—*continued.*

											<i>s. d.</i>
Little Maid ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sulphur tipped maroon ..	1 0
„ Mary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Maroon ..	2 0
„ Prince ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deep crimson ..	1 0
„ Wilhelmina ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canary, purple tip ..	1 6
Pearl of Liliputs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deep purple ..	1 6

FUCHSIAS.

THIS is a favorite flower with everybody, and suits our climate admirably. During the past summer splendid specimens were frequently to be seen in our suburban gardens. For out-door culture old plants are the best; they will soon furnish into handsome shrubs, and will bloom for six months of the year. Selections, twelve varieties, 12s. to 18s. per doz.

Achilles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large purple corolla, tube and sepals cerise ..	1 0
Alliance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Carmine tube and sepals, double purple corolla ..	1 6
Annie ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tube and sepals flesh, corolla carmine, fine ..	1 6
Arabella ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cerise corolla, tube and sepals waxy white ..	1 0
Blue Boy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tube and sepals cerise corolla, bluish purple ..	1 6
Cherub ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tube and sepals white, corolla soft rose ..	1 6
Crinoline ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson sepals, violet corolla, much reflexed ..	1 0
Constellation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bluish purple corolla, crimson sepals, reflexed ..	1 0
Elegance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Corolla crimson, sepals satiny white ..	1 6
Empress des Fuchsias ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double, large white corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 0
Enoch Arden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purple corolla, tube and sepals crimson ..	1 6
Favorite of Fortune ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double purple corolla, crimson sepals, very fine ..	2 0
Fair Oriana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fine white sepals, rosy crimson corolla ..	1 0
Fontaine de St. Matthew ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Striped corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 6
Guiding Star ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Blush tubes, purple corolla ..	1 0
Hercules ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double plum corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 0
Her Majesty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bright crimson corolla, waxy white sepals ..	1 0
Hugh Miller ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bluish tube and sepals, violet corolla ..	1 6
Isa Gray ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cerise sepals, corolla purple rose stripes, double, fine ..	2 0
Lord of the Manor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purple crimson sepals, purple corolla, fine ..	1 6
Lucretia Borgia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very large purple corolla, scarlet sepals, reflexed ..	1 0
Little Bo-Peep ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla ..	1 0
Marie Cornélissen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large, double, white corolla, fine ..	1 6
Madame „ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double, white corolla, deep crimson sepals ..	1 0
Marvellous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Large purple corolla, crimson sepals, reflexed ..	1 6
Masterpiece ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sepals scarlet crimson, maroon corolla ..	1 0
Norfolk Giant ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bluish purple, double corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 6
Oberon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bluish purple, double corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 6
Pillar of Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sepals cerise, purple corolla, foliage striped with gold ..	1 6
Pius IX ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double purple corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 6
President ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson tube and sepals, large double corolla ..	1 0
Princess Alice ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pale rose, shaded sepals, white corolla ..	1 0
Rifleman ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deep crimson, large double corolla ..	1 0
Rose of Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sepals white, deep lavender corolla ..	1 6
Rose of Castile ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	White tube and sepals, violet corolla ..	1 0
Sir C. Campbell ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Double, purple corolla, crimson sepals ..	1 0
Schiller ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	White tube and sepals, deep purple corolla ..	1 0
Star of Night ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Very dark, sepals beautifully reflexed ..	1 0
Souvenir de Cheswick ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tube and sepals crimson, plum corolla ..	1 0
Striped Unique ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sepals rich crimson corolla, bluish purple striped rose, double ..	1 6
Symbol ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tube and sepals crimson, creamy white corolla, double ..	1 6
Venus de Medicis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sepals flesh corolla, rich purple ..	1 6
Wiltshire Lass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Crimson scarlet corolla, white sepals ..	1 0

PERENNIAL PHLOXES 1s. each; per doz., 9s.

THIS is a most beautiful, free-flowering, hardy, herbaceous plant, producing splendid spikes of flowers of various colors. Plant in rich soil, and water with liquid manure, so as to produce fine heads of bloom.

Anna ..	Harriet Beecher ..	Miss Weafeld ..
Antagonist ..	Hector Boillard ..	Monsieur Comaiss ..
Brendencifre ..	King Leopold ..	Mrs. Holland ..
Brilliant ..	Le Leon ..	„ Addison ..
Cassiope ..	Monsieur Moreau ..	Osiris ..
Comtesse de Bresson ..	„ Chauviere ..	Paniculata Alba ..
Doandre ..	Madame de Vandel ..	President Paxen ..
Eye—Bright ..	„ Domage ..	Rose of Castile ..
Gustave Duchesse ..	„ Hearne ..	Speciosa ..

PELARGONIUMS—(Double Zonale.)

THIS variety is of quite recent introduction, is of the type of the old scarlet geranium, but produces fine heads of double flowers, closely set, forming a ball of some three or four inches in diameter. The plants are very strong growing, and quite hardy. We can highly recommend them.

Conqueror	Rich vermilion, with white eye, large and full	s. d.
Emile Lemoine	Carmine centre, shaded scarlet, huge trusses	3 6
*Gloire de Nancy	Carmine, large and very double	2 6
*Impératrice Eugène	Bright rose, dwarf habit, with huge trusses	1 0
*Madame Lemoine	Bright pink, immense trusses, very double	2 6
Memnon	Bright rosy scarlet, trusses very large	2 6
*Rosetta	Beautiful soft rose, large and double	3 6
Sunshine	Rosy carmine, immense trusses	2 6
*Troubadour	Light scarlet flowers, petals very broad	3 6
*Triomphe de Lorraine	Flowers fine and very double, color rosy carmine	1 6
Vivian	Rich rosy scarlet, flowers full and fine	1 0
*Ascendency		1 6
*Capt. D. Dermite		
*Duplex		
*Emulation		
	*Latona	
	*Mrs. Rose Charmeur	
	*Ranunculiflora plenissima	
	*Splendor	
	*Triomphe	
	*Tom Pouce	
	*Victor	

THOSE marked thus* we can supply in collections at the following cheap rates:—Twelve finest show varieties, 12s.; six selected varieties, 6s.

CHOICE VARIEGATED PELARGONIUMS—(SILVER.)

THESE are fine border plants, their gay and variegated foliage contrasting beautifully with the surrounding green; they remain attractive during the whole season, and should be represented in every garden.

Dandy	Leaves small, white margins, flowers scarlet	1 6
Flower of the Day	White leaf, margin, flowers bright scarlet	1 0
Quercifolia Variegata	Leaves white stripes, flowers rose	2 6
Silver Queen	Creamy white margin leaf, crimson flowers	1 6

BICOLOR PELARGONIUMS—(GOLD AND BRONZE.)

THIS fine variety cannot be too highly recommended; the leaves are of various shades of color, and are marked with gold and bronze, which is at some seasons of the year of the most dazzling brilliancy.

Admiration	Disc and margin yellow, zone dark chestnut	1 0
Beauty of Calderdale	Leaf yellowish green, zone reddish bronze	1 6
Gaiety	Leaves yellowish green, large, smoothly lobed bronzy crimson zone	1 6
Luna	Leaves golden, with chocolate zone; a fine and distinct variety	1 6
Neatness	Leaves yellow, with well-defined bronze zone, dwarf habit and compact	1 6
Perilla	Leaf yellow, zone bronze flower orange scarlet	1 6
Sunshine	Disc and margin straw, zone dark cinnamon	1 6
Trophy	Disc and margin greenish yellow, zone bronze	1 0
Zoe	Leaf greenish yellow, chestnut brown zone	1 0

ZONALE OR HORSE-SHOE LEAVED.

THIS is the old variety, greatly improved, and the sorts we have catalogued are, all of them, worth a place. They are grown for their flowers, which are large, and produced in fine trusses, and vary from bright rosy scarlet to pure white with pink eye.

Alice	Salmon scarlet, mottled white, very neat	1 6
Bride	White, margined with pink, red centre, chaste	1 6
Duchess	Rosy lake, flowers and truss good	1 0
Elysian	Beautiful soft rosy pink, huge trusses	1 6
Hogarth	Bright rosy salmon, white eye	1 0
Lady Darling	Salmon and white	1 0
Madame Vaucher	Pale flesh, almost white, very beautiful	1 0
Magenta Queen	Magenta and crimson, white eye	1 0
Rival	Vermilion, fine large flower	1 6
Serviceable	Rich carmine, shaded scarlet	1 0
Sunnyside	Salmon, the half of the petals blush	1 0

NEW TRICOLOR LEAVED PELARGONIUMS.

THIS is the grandest variety of all the Geranium tribe. In England it created quite a *furor*, and is now largely cultivated for decorative purposes.

The plants are of dwarf habit, and much resemble the Bicolors in this respect; they are quite hardy and we have no doubt that they will by-and-by be as easily cultivated as our other variegated varieties; the leaf is the great attraction in this grand novelty, as all the varieties have three distinct colors, beautifully arranged and contrasted. What can be more beautiful than a plant covered with leaves encircled with zones of three distinct colors. For instance, green, gold, and deep crimson, and those varying from time to time in intensity and beauty.

We do not mean to say that these plants are always so furnished, as when in vigorous growth they lose their bright colors, and produce sometimes green leaves; so that our customers must not be astonished if the young plants supplied to them have not their colors fully

NEW TRICOLOR LEAVED PELARGONIUMS—*continued.*

developed. However, we consider this rather an advantage than otherwise, as the eye would weary of such dazzling colors; whereas we can watch with pleasure the changing hues of any favorite plant. We recommend that they should be planted in the open border, in good rich stuff, and a few boughs placed over them till established. They are quite new, having been imported by us last autumn.

We cannot execute orders until Spring, however, as our stock is limited, our friends will please send us their orders early, as plants shall be supplied strictly in accordance with priority of order.

Golden Pheasant	Excellent bedder, free grower
Topsy .. .. .	.. .. .
*Countess of Craven .. .. .	.. .. .
*Miss Dix .. .. .	.. .. .
Sunset	A very beautiful and distinct variety, brilliant and scarlet zone
*Sunray .. .. .	.. .. .
Beauty of Chiswick .. .. .	.. .. .
Humming Bird .. .. .	.. .. .
Cinderella .. .. .	.. .. .
Mrs. Pollock	Bright bronze, red zone belted with crimson, edged with rich golden yellow
Tricolor Nosegay .. .. .	.. .. .
*Moire Antique .. .. .	.. .. .
*Lady Harriet Blosse .. .. .	.. .. .
*Cynthia .. .. .	.. .. .
Lady Callum	Rich bronze crimson, ground tints
*Glen Eyre Beauty .. .. .	.. .. .
*Vernon .. .. .	.. .. .
Glistening Sea .. .. .	.. .. .
Italian Beauty .. .. .	.. .. .
Master Longfields .. .. .	.. .. .
*Lucy Greve	Rich, brilliant surface zone of lake crimson upon and under bronze ground
Silver Star .. .. .	.. .. .
*Mrs. R. Wynne .. .. .	.. .. .
*Golden Hair .. .. .	.. .. .
Italia Unita .. .. .	.. .. .
Sophia Dumaresque	A robust, freely branched variety, gold leaf margins effectively marked with a brilliant flame tinted scarlet zone
Red Rover .. .. .	.. .. .
Moonbeam .. .. .	.. .. .
Picturata .. .. .	.. .. .
*Lavinia	Bright flame, from a bronze zone golden margin

Those marked thus *, are very scarce. Price, 7s. 6d. each.; other varieties, six for 20s.

IVY-LEAVED, CLIMBING.

This is a curious variety, and is grown for their leaves, which are singularly marked. They are particularly well adapted for rockeries.

L'Elegante	Leaves creamy white border, flowers pure white	s. d.
Model	Leaves deep green, with bronze zone	1 0

LARGE FLOWERED SHOW AND SPOTTED GERANIUMS.

We think this name will enable our friends to distinguish this as an old English favorite. The leaves are not of the zonale class, being of a bright green and serrated.

Archbishop of Canterbury	Deep maroon, shaded and spotted	3 6
Cardinal Cullen	Peach crimson, upper petals maroon spotted	3 6
Dr. Cumming	Rich pink, upper petals deep crimson, shaded	3 6
Elector	Blush, rich crimson spotted and shaded	2 6
Lady Byron	Pink and peach, maroon spots	2 6
Lady Cooper	Pure white, distinct and beautiful	5 0
Madame Heine	Pale peach, crimson maroon spots	1 6
Miss Gladstone	Rich pink, deep crimson spots	1 6
Rosalie	Flesh, upper petals crimson spotted	1 6
Sir James Martin	Peach, veined with maroon, and spotted	3 6

VERBENAS.

6s. to 9s. per dozen.

Amy Robsart	White purplish crimson eye, fine	1 0
Count Paluck	Fine purple, white eye	0 9
Daylight	Pale lavender	0 9
Defiance	Brilliant scarlet, fine old bedder	0 9

VERBENAS—continued.

										s.	d.
Emilie Rose	..	..	..	..	..	..	Pure white, striped rose	..	..	1	0
Ernest	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bright rose, large white eye	..	..	0	9
Foxhunter	..	..	..	..	..	..	Remarkably brilliant scarlet, not to be surpassed	..	..	1	0
Incomparable	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rich crimson, white eye; one of the best	..	..	0	9
Magenta Queen	..	..	..	..	..	..	Magenta, fine white eye, superb	..	..	1	0
Miss Mary Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	White striped crimson, very distinct	..	..	1	0
Mrs. Macafee	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deep purple, crimson shaded, white centre	..	..	0	9
Mrs. Glen	..	..	..	..	..	..	Purplish crimson, white eye	..	..	0	9
Me'endres	..	..	..	..	..	..	Old trailing scarlet variety	..	..	0	9
Othello	..	..	..	..	..	..	Deep velvety crimson, best dark out	..	..	1	0
Queen Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	White, changing to pale lavender, superb	..	..	1	0
Ringleader	..	..	..	..	..	..	White, with purple stripe, variable	..	..	0	9
Rosalie	..	..	..	..	..	..	Creamy white, purple eye, fine	..	..	0	9

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

9s. per dozen.

										s.	d.
Andromeda	Rosy salmon	..	..	..	0	9	Helena	Pink and white variable	..	0	9
Bella	Pale pink	..	..	..	0	9	Hercules	Crimson purple	..	0	9
Canary Bird	Bright Canary	..	..	..	1	0	La rouge	Deep salmon, yellow edged, quilled	..	1	0
Diana	Deep lavender	..	..	..	0	9	Lord Derby	Dark purple, a splendid variety, new	..	1	6
Edith	Canary	..	..	..	0	9	Nelly	White, lilac edge	..	1	0
Fire King	Crimson	..	..	..	1	0	Oscar	Rosy purple	..	0	9
Gem	Bright orange, crimson tipped	..	..	..	1	0	Pluto	Bright yellow, quilled	..	1	0
Goldfinder	Bright yellow	..	..	..	0	9	Princess Beatrice	Beautiful rosy pink, an attractive variety	..	1	6
Guernsey Nugget	Primrose yellow, fine	..	..	..	1	6	Rosa	Rose	..	0	9

HEDGE PLANTS.

Hawthorn Quicks ..	Yearlings	10s. per 1000	Arbor Vitæ	9s. per dozen
" ..	2 years ..	15s. "	Cypress Common	6s. "
" ..	3 years ..	20s. "	Olive Wild	1 year .. 10s. per 100

PLANTS FOR EDGING.

Box, per yard, to plant 3 yards	..	..	..	2	6	" white	10	..	..	..	2	6	
Chamomile "	10	..	..	..	2	6	Oxalis pink	10	..	..	..	2	6
Colchicum pink "	5	..	..	..	3	6	Violets blue	10	..	..	..	2	6
Thrift pink "	3	..	..	..	3	6	" white	10	..	..	..	2	6



FRUIT TREES.

HOW TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

WE will suppose that the soil has been previously prepared. This being the case, proceed to dig holes sufficiently large to allow the roots of the tree to be spread out without cramping; this done, the tree should be placed in the holes and held upright by an assistant, care being taken that it is perpendicular and in proper position, also that the tree is not deeper in the soil than it originally stood in the Nursery. This can be easily distinguished by the *earth mark*, which should always be visible above the ground. Very much depends upon attention to this advice, as deep planting often leads to most fatal results. Having ascertained that the above directions have been attended to, spread out the roots and rootlets carefully so that they radiate directly around the stem, being careful that none are entangled or twisted (so forked, bruised, or mal-formed root should have been previously removed by a sharp knife); this done, sprinkle the roots with fine soil, and let the person holding the tree in position gently move it up and down so as to settle the soil amongst the roots; add more soil and tread in around the stem firmly, but not heavily; fill up the hole to the level, then drive in a stout stake well home, to which tie the tree, being careful to place a piece of bagging or other soft material between the stake and the bark, to prevent chafing; tie securely and the planting is completed.

APPLES.—Dessert or Table Varieties.

ABBREVIATIONS:—Size—1, signifies Large; 2, Medium-size; 3, Small. Season or Time of Ripening: E, signifies Early; M, Medium; L, Late.

15s. per dozen: Extra strong two-year old trees, 18s. per dozen.

Name.	Size	Season.	Description.	s. d.
Adams' Pearmain	1	L.	Beautiful, of excellent quality	1 6
American Newtown	2	L.	Excellent, crisp and juicy	1 6
Brown Spice	2	L.	First-rate, a great bearer	1 6
Claygate Pearmain	2	L.	An abundant bearer, and first-rate	1 6
Cobham	2	M.	Handsome, with ribston flavor	1 6
Cockle Pippin	2	L.	One of the best, and keeps well	1 6
Coe's Golden Drop	3	L.	Small, a delicious apple	1 6
Cornish Gilliflower	2	L.	Highly flavored and good	1 6
Court Pendu Plat	2	L.	Keeps well, prolific and valuable	1 6
Cox's Orange Pippin	2	L.	One of the best, finely perfumed	1 6
Devonshire Quarrenden	2	E.	One of the best early apples	1 6
Downton Pippin	2	M.	A seedling from golden pippin	1 6
Early Harvest	3	E.	One of the best early sorts	1 6
" Margaret	3	E.	Very early and highly flavored	1 6
Embroidered Pippin	3	L.	Handsomely marked with russet	1 6
Golden Harvey	2	L.	One of the richest flavored	1 6
" Nonpareil	3	L.	Excellent	1 6
" Pippin	3	L.	The Queen of the dessert	1 6
" Russet	2	L.	Very rich, with high aroma	1 6
Gooseberry Pippin	3	L.	A first rate apple	1 6
Juneating	3	E.	One of the earliest	1 6
Kirk's Golden Pippin	2	M.	Prolific and very good	1 6
Maclean's Favorite	2	L.	A good bearer, and first-rate	1 6
Manning's Pearmain	2	L.	Very rich and excellent	1 6
Margil	3	L.	Of the highest excellence, keeps well	1 6
New Nonpareil	3	E.	A delicious early apple, bears well	1 6
" Rock Pippin	2	L.	Excellent, of the nonpareil family	1 6
" York Pippin	3	L.	Very fine	1 6
Newtown Pippin	2	L.	Good, a vigorous grower	1 6
Northwood	3	L.	Remarkably rich	1 6
Nonpareil Old	3	L.	Handsome and excellent	1 6
" Scarlet	3	L.	One of the best early kinds, and does not blight	1 6
Peach (Irish)	2	E.	A delicious little apple	1 6
Pearson's Plate	3	L.	Very pretty, but not first-rate	1 6
Pigeonnet Rouge	2	E.	Richly flavored, first-rate	1 6
Pine Apple (Lucombe's)	3	M.	Richly flavored and sugary	1 6
" (Pitmaston's)	3	L.	Highly aromatic, one of the best	1 6
" russet	1	M.	Very handsome, and highly aromatic	1 6
Pomme d'Neige	2	E.	Excellent and delicious	1 6
Red Astrachan	2	M.	One of the highest flavor	1 6
" Quarrenden	3	E.	Beautiful, of second-rate quality	1 6
Ribston Pippin	2	M.		
Scarlet Pearmain	2	M.		

APPLES—Dessert or Table Varieties.—*continued.*

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	s.	d.
Scotch red streak	2	L.	Rich and excellent	1	6
Stanford Pippin	3	L.	Valuable, late keeping, richly flavored	1	6
Sturmer Pippin	1	M.	Very large showy fruit	1	6
Triomphe de Luxembourg	3	L.	Firm, juicy, vinous and aromatic	1	6
Victoria	2	L.	Very good	1	6
Wheeler's Russet	2	M.	Excellent, flesh transparent	1	6
White Astrachan					

APPLES—Kitchen or Cooking Varieties.

Those marked * are also fit for table varieties.

Alexander	1	M.	A large showy apple	1	6
Alfriston	1	L.	One of the best, with a fine acidity	1	6
Anglesea Pippin				1	6
Beauty of Kent	1	M.	Large, very showy and fine quality	1	6
Bedfordshire Foundling	1	L.	Excellent and very prolific	1	6
*Bellefleur	1	L.	A fine sauce apple, very large	1	6
*Blenheim Orange	1	L.	One of the most valuable for all uses	1	6
*Cellini	2	M.	Beautiful, excellent and prolific	1	6
Caldwell's Keeper	1	L.	Handsome and excellent	1	6
Christmas Kitchen				1	6
Cox's Pomona	1	M.	First-rate and very handsome	1	6
Crab American				1	6
" French	1	L.	An immense bearer and remarkable keeper	1	6
" Siberian	3	M.	Very small ; used for preserving	1	6
Craddock's Pearmain				1	6
*Deux Ans Hambledon	1	L.	One of the best winter apples	1	6
Dumelow's Seedling	1	L.	One of the best, fine acidity	1	6
Dutch Codlin	1	E.	Excellent	1	6
*Dickson's Emperor	1	L.	Excellent for all purposes	1	6
Edmund Jupp	2	M.	Excellent, a great bearer	1	6
*Fearn's Pippin	2	L.	Very productive, a useful sort	1	6
*Five Crown Pippin	2	M.	One of the best for baking	1	6
Gloria Mundii	1	M.	Handsome, with soft tender flesh	1	6
Kingston Nonpareil Codlin	1			1	6
*Lemon Pippin	2	L.	One of the best for baking	1	6
Leo, 10th				1	6
Lucombe's Seedling	1	L.	Handsome and of good quality	1	6
*Lord Nelson	1	L.	Showy, not of first-rate quality	1	6
Lord Suffield	1	M.	Very handsome and useful	1	6
*Mammoth	1	L.	Large and useful	1	6
Mank's Codlin	2	L.	Prolific and valuable	1	6
Mere de Menage	1	L.	Very large and handsome	1	6
Mobb's Royal	1	L.	Extra large and good	1	6
Nonesuch	2	E.	A useful early variety	1	6
Norfolk Beefing	2	L.	Excellent for baking and drying	1	6
*Red Caldwell	2	M.	A good market apple	1	6
" German				1	6
" Kernel Pippin				1	6
*Reinette du Canada	2	L.	Handsome and excellent	1	6
*Rhode Island Greening	1	L.	First-rate quality	1	6
Royal Russet	1	L.	Excellent for kitchen use	1	6
*Stone Pippin	2	L.	Keeps remarkably well	1	6
Spitzbergen				1	6
Warner's King	1	L.	Handsome and good	1	6
Watson's Dimpling	1	M.	A fine large cooking apple	1	6
White Spanish Reinette	1	L.	Excellent for both purposes	1	6
Winter Pearmain	2	L.	Excellent market apple	1	6
Yorkshire Greening	1	L.	One of the best	1	6

PEARS (Dessert.)

15s. per dozen ; extra strong two year old trees, 18s. per dozen.

Ambrosia	2	E.	Prolific, tender, and melting	1	6
Aston Town	3	M.	First quality, tree vigorous and prolific	1	6
Bergamot Autumn	3	L.	A fine old pear, with peculiar flavor	1	6

PEARS (Dessert)—*continued.*

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	s.	d.
Bergamot d'Esperen	2	L.	Richly flavored, first-rate	1	6
" Gansel's	1	M.	Melting and richly flavored	1	6
" White	1	L.	Excellent	1	6
Beurre d'Amaulais	1	M.	Melting, buttery and rich	1	6
" d'Arenberg	2	L.	Juicy, vinous, perfumed	1	6
" Berckman's	2	L.	Handsome, rich, and delicious	1	6
" Bosc	1	L.	First-rate, rich, and aromatic	1	6
" Brown	1	M.	Richly flavored, with high aroma	1	6
" Clairgeau	1	M.	Handsome, crisp, juicy, and sweet	1	6
" Delfosse	2	L.	Buttery, melting, highly aromatic	1	6
" Easter	1	L.	Buttery, melting, a valuable late pear	1	6
" Langelier	1	L.	Handsome, of excellent quality	1	6
" Leon le Clerc	2	L.	Melting and well flavored	1	6
" Longtar	1	L.	One of the most valuable late pears	1	6
" de rance	1	L.	Large, but not first-rate	1	6
" Thuerlinck	2	L.	Excellent, buttery, and melting	1	6
" Van Mons	1	L.	Crisp, juicy, and sweet	1	6
Bonchretien summer	1	M.	A perfumed and highly esteemed pear	1	6
" Williams	2	L.	Excellent, rich, and musky	1	6
Broompark	1	E.	A useful early pear, but soon decays	1	6
Buttar	1	L.	Highly perfumed, buttery, and melting	1	6
Chaumontel	3	E.	A delicious early pear, liable to crack	1	6
Citron des Carmes	3	E.	A small pear, of little value	1	6
Christmas	2	L.	A prolific, fine, melting pear	1	6
Colmar Passe	1	L.	Very large, handsome, and good	1	6
Comte de Flandre	1	L.	One of the most delicious	1	6
" de Lamy	1	L.	Excellent	1	6
" de Paris	2	L.	A first-rate pear	1	6
Crasanne	2	L.	Very late, keeps well	1	6
" Althrop	1	E.	Excellent	1	6
" Winter	1	L.	Very large and rich	1	6
Désiré Van Mons	1	M.	A good pear sometimes, coarse grained	1	6
Doyenne Goubault	2	L.	First-rate, melting, sugary, and vinous	1	6
Duchesse de' Angouleme	3	M.	Very excellent	1	6
Empress Josephine	1	M.	First-rate, melting	1	6
Eyewood	2	M.	Tender, juicy, and melting, delicious	1	6
Flemish Beauty	1	E.	Good, half-melting	1	6
Fondante d'Automme	2	L.	Above medium size, first-rate	1	6
" d'Cuerne	3	E.	Very small, of little merit	1	6
Fulvie Gregoire	1	E.	The best of early pears	1	6
Glou Moreau	2	L.	An excellent bearer, most valuable	1	6
Green Chisel	2	L.	Melting and first-rate	1	6
Jargonelle	2	M.	Buttery, with brisk vinous flavour	1	6
Knight's Monarch	1	L.	A second-rate melting pear	1	6
Leopold the First	1	L.	One of the richest flavored and best known	1	6
Louise Bonne of Jersey	2	L.	Crisp, juicy, and agreeable	1	6
Madame Elize	1	L.	First-rate, melting	1	6
Marie Louise	2	L.	Buttery and melting, first-rate	1	6
Marie Delcourt	3	M.	Buttery, melting, rich, and aromatic	1	6
Morel	2	M.	A very excellent pear and bears well	1	6
Napoleon	2	L.	One of the best, rich and delicious	1	6
Ne plus Meuris	1	M.	Handsome, melting, and richly flavored	1	6
Seckle	1	M.	A hardy and good market pear	1	6
Swan's Egg	2	L.	Buttery, richly flavored, and prolific	1	6
Thompson's	3	E.	Small, but excellent	1	6
Van Mon's Leon le Clerc	1	M.	Handsome, melting, and richly flavored	1	6
Windsor or Cape	1	M.	A hardy and good market pear	1	6
Winter Nelis	2	L.	Buttery, richly flavored, and prolific	1	6
Yat	3	E.	Small, but excellent	1	6

PEARS—(Kitchen or Cooking.)

15s. per dozen.

Those marked thus * are also table varieties.

	s.	d.
*Beurre Bretonneaus	1	6
* " de Capiaumont	2	6
Bonchretien Turc	1	6

PEARS (Kitchen or Dressing)—*continued*.

Name.	Size.	Season.	Description.	s. d.
China	2	M.	Good for preserving	1 6
*Colmar d'Arenberg	1	M.	Handsome but coarse	1 6
Kissing Point (<i>St. Germain</i>)	1	L.	Very large and good	1 6
Large Flat Baking	1	L.	First-rate, hangs very late	1 6
*Prince Albert	2	L.	A second-rate pear	1 6
St. John's	1	L.	Good for stewing	1 6

PEACHES.

Name.	Season.	15s. per dozen.	Description.	s. d.
Abec	E.	A delicious melting peach	1 6	
Albert	E.	Large, melting, and excellent	1 6	
Alice	M.	Medium size, highly colored, good	1 6	
Baldwin's Late	L.	A peach of excellent quality	1 6	
Barrington	M.	Large, melting, and excellent	1 6	
Bellegarde	E.	Melting and delicious	1 6	
Double Montague	E.	Medium size, rich, and juicy	1 6	
Early China	E.	Very early but of no merit	1 6	
" York	E.	Medium size, rich, and melting	1 6	
" Newington	E.	Above medium size, excellent	1 6	
Flat China	E.	Small, sweet, and agreeable, suitable for Queensland	1 6	
Frazier's Newington	E.	Large, a splendid peach	1 6	
George the Fourth	M.	Large, rich, and melting, rather coarse	1 6	
Goliath	M.	Large, one of the very best mid season peaches	1 6	
Grosse Mignonne (Kensington)	E.	Medium size, very juicy and vinous	1 6	
" Early	L.	Medium size, good for culinary purposes	1 6	
June	M.	Large, rich, vinous, and juicy, highly flavored	1 6	
Malta	M.	Large, tender, melting, first-rate	1 6	
Mignonne	M.	Large, sweet, juicy, and luscious	1 6	
Noblesse	L.	Large, and excellent late peach	1 6	
" Shepherd's	M.	Below medium size, firm, rich, sugary, and vinous	1 6	
Red Magdalen (Madelien de Courson)	A	Very large, and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, and vinous flavor. A valuable market peach	1 6	
Reine des Vergers (Monstreuse de Done)	E.	Medium size, one of the best early peaches	1 6	
Royal George	L.	Medium size, flesh deep orange like that of an apricot and is melting, juicy, and highly flavored	1 6	
Salway	M.	Large, very good, an excellent market peach	1 6	
Shanghai	L.	Resembles the Noblesse very much	1 6	
Sulhamstead	L.	Large, one of the best late peaches, melting, and rich	1 6	
Stirling Castle	M.	Large and good, tree with a weeping habit	1 6	
Walburton Admirable	E.	A handsome double flowering variety	1 6	
Weeping	M.	Large, handsome, and very good	1 6	
White China				
White Newington				

NECTARINES.

Name.		Season.	15s. per dozen.		Description.	s.	d.
Balgowan	..	..	E.	..	Large, melting, and excellent	1	6
Cowper's	..	..	L.	..	Large, clingstone, good when shrivelled	1	6
Downton	..	..	M.	..	Large, melting, rich and juicy, first-rate	1	6
Elruge	..	..	M.	..	Medium size, one of the very best	1	6
Hunt's Tawney	..	..	E.	..	Flesh yellow and melting.	1	6
Newington Early	..	..	E.	..	Rather large, a good early clingstone	1	6
Oldenburgh	..	..	L.	..	Medium size, excellent, valuable for its lateness	1	6
Pitmaston Orange	..	..	E.	..	Large, deep yellow, juicy, rich, and excellent	1	6
Red Roman	..	..	M.	..	A clingstone, good when shrivelled	1	6
River's Orange	..	..	E.	..	Like Pitmaston's orange, but bears more profusely	1	6
Scarlet	..	..	M.	..	Medium size, highly colored, and good	1	6
Stanwick	..	..	L.	..	Large, rich, sugary, melting and delicious	1	6
Victoria	..	..	M.	..	Like Stanwick, but ripens a month earlier	1	6
Weeping	..	..	L.	..	Large, excellent for cooking and preserving.	1	6

APRICOTS.

THIS delicious fruit requires a warm, well drained soil to perfect it; some of the varieties catalogued are particularly fine.
15s. per dozen.

Name.	Season.	Description.	s. d.
Breda	M. ..	Small, nicely flavored	1 6
Bush Peach	M. ..	Large, rich and juicy, one of the best	1 6
Elruge .. .. .	.. ..	.. .. .	1 6
Grosé Pêche	L. ..	Very large, rich and juicy, one of the finest	1 6
Hemskirk	E. ..	Large, rich and juicy, allied to Moorpark	1 6
Kaisha	M. ..	Medium size, transparent, juicy, and agreeable	1 6
Late Warrick	L. ..	.. .. .	1 6
Moorpark Temples	M. ..	Large, juicy, rich, and excellent, one of the best	1 6
Musch Musch	E. ..	Small, richly flavored, excellent for preserving	1 6
Orange	M. ..	Above medium size, hardy and good	1 6
Peach	L. ..	Large and juicy, with a somewhat musky flavor	1 6
Pale Superb	L. ..	Large, handsome, and excellent	1 6
Pennant Hills Oval	E. ..	Medium size, good and prolific	1 6
Red Masculine	E. ..	Small, juicy, with a musky flavor	1 6
Royal	M. ..	Large and good	1 6
Shipley's (Blenheim)	E. ..	Large, very productive and early	1 6

CHERRIES.

15s. per dozen.

In the colder parts of the colony—such as Goulburn, Braidwood, and New England—this fruit can be grown to perfection. It requires a strong moist soil.

Name.	Description.	s. d.
Adam's Crown	Medium size, an excellent pale colored fruit	1 6
Archduke	Large, very rich and good	1 6
Aston	Very large and delicious	1 6
Biggareau	Large and richly flavored	1 6
Black Eagle	Medium size, rich and delicious	1 6
„ Heart	An old favorite, but not a good bearer	1 6
„ Tartarian	Large, half tender and rich	1 6
Bowyer's Early Heart	Small, excellent, early, and prolific	1 6
Claremont .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
Downton	Large and delicious	1 6
Elton	Large, very rich, and luscious	1 6
Florence	Large, richly flavored, and late	1 6
Heart of Midlothian .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
Kentish	Excellent for tarts or preserving	1 6
Knight's Early Black	A richly flavored early kind	1 6
Late Duke	Very fine, late, and prolific	1 6
May Duke	Very good, one of our best croppers	1 6
Monstrouse de Bavy	See Reine Hortense	1 6
Morello	Large, the best for bottling or preserving	1 6
Prusse .. .. .	.. .. .	1 6
Reine Hortense	Very large, with a sweet acidulous juice	1 6
Royal Duke	Prolific and excellent	1 6
St. Margaret's	Very large, firm, sweet, briskly sub-acid	1 6
Werder's Early Black	Very large, tender, juicy, with a very sweet and rich flavor	1 6
White Heart	Half tender, sweet and pleasant	1 6

PLUMS.

THIS is a very hardy fruit, and can be grown with very little care. It will stand in even swampy soil, and fruit freely.
15s. per dozen.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.	s. d.
Angelina Burdett	D. ..	M. ..	Large, a richly flavored purple plum	1 6
Belle de Septembre	K. ..	L. ..	Large, red, handsome	1 6
Black Damsion	K. ..	E. ..	Small, very prolific	1 6
„ Gage .. .. .	.. ..	.. ..	.. .. .	1 6
„ Morocco	D. ..	E. ..	Medium size, excellent	1 6
Blue Perdrigon	K.D. ..	M. ..	Medium size, purple, and of good quality	1 6
Coe's Golden Drop	K.D. ..	M. ..	Very large, excellent for both purposes	1 6
„ Late Red	D. ..	L. ..	Small, red and round, very good	1 6

PLUMS—continued.

Name.	Use.	Season.	Description.	s.	d.
Damson	K.	M.	Good for preserving	1	6
" Prune	K.	M.	Small, and generally preferred for preserving	1	6
" White	K.	L.	Large, acid, good for preserving	1	6
Denniston's Superb	D.	E.	Large, first-rate, equal to green gage	1	6
Diamond	K.	L.	Very large, the best for preserving or cooking	1	6
Drap d'Or	D.	E.	Small	1	6
Early Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, juicy and agreeable	1	6
" Perdignon	E.		.. .. .	1	6
" South American Red	K.D.	E.	Small, ornamental, very early	1	6
" " Yellow	K.	D.	Similar to the above, but yellow	1	6
Fellemberg	K.D.	M.	Large, oval, excellent	1	6
Goliath	K.D.	M.	Very large, showy, excellent for cooking	1	6
Gage Blue	D.	E.	Medium size	1	6
" Green	D.	E.	Medium size, one of the richest	1	6
" Purple	D.	M.	Medium size, of great excellence	1	6
" Yellow	D.	M.	Small, not of first quality	1	6
Ickworth Imperatrice	D.	L.	Large, of first-rate quality	1	6
Imperatrice Blue	D.	L.	Excellent for dessert or preserving	1	6
Imperiale de Milan	K.D.	L.	Large, excellent for dessert or preserving	1	6
Jefferson	D.	M.	Large, of delicious flavor	1	6
Kirk's	D.	M.	Rich, juicy, and excellent	1	6
" Golden Yellow	D.	M.	Medium size, good, and prolific	1	6
Large Drying	D.	M.	Large, round	1	6
Magnabonum Red	K.	M.	Large red cooking plum	1	6
" New .. .. .			.. .. .	1	6
" White (Egg)	K.	M.	Very large, a good preserving plum	1	6
" Yellow			Same as the preceding	1	6
Orleans	K.D.	E.	Medium size, a preserving and culinary plum	1	6
" Late	D.	L.	An excellent dessert plum	1	6
" Laurences .. .. .			.. .. .	1	6
Prince of Wales	K.D.	M.	Prolific and good	1	6
Quetsche St. Martins	D.	L.	A very large, yellow plum	1	6
Reine Claude de Bavay	D.	L.	Large, first-rate, excellent flavor	1	6
Royal de Tours	K.D.	E.	Large and excellent	1	6
Royal hative	D.	E.	Rich and excellent	1	6
Victoria	K.	E.	Very large, sweet and juicy	1	6
Washington	D.K.	M.	Large, handsome, excellent for preserving	1	6

FIGS.

For poor soil this fruit is admirably adapted, as it will thrive where little else will succeed. A dry warm soil will produce abundant crops. 12s. per dozen.

				s.	d.
Black Genoa			Large, juicy, sweet, and rich	1	6
" Italian			Much esteemed for its flavor	1	6
Blue Province			Small, richly flavored, an abundant bearer	1	6
Brown Ischia			Medium size, rich, and prolific	1	6
" Turkey			Large, very luscious, one of the best	1	6
Brunswick			Very large, rich and excellent	1	6
Green Ischia			Medium size, richly flavored	1	6
Large Blue			Very large, but somewhat coarse	1	6
Small			An excellent and fine flavored variety	1	6
Smyrna			Excellent for drying	1	6
White Genoa			Large and first-rate	1	6
" Ischia			See green Ischia	1	6
" Provence			Luscious and excellent	1	6

ORANGES.

ORANGE TREES have suffered considerably from the continued wet, and are not so large as usual; however, we can offer good clean trees. 24s per dozen.

Bahia or Navel			Large, the king of Oranges, but apt to crop badly in cold situation
Blood, or Maltese			Medium size, remarkable from the blood color of its flesh
Cumquat			Small, for preserving

ORANGES—continued.

Maltese Oval	Medium size, bears young, requires a warm situation
Maltese Egg (Nutmeg)	Similar to the preceding, but smaller and less hardy
Mandarin Canton	Large, crops well
" Dwarf	Small and inferior
" Emperor	Medium size, solid and highly flavored, the best of the Mandarins
" Emperor of China	Similar to Canton, but somewhat larger
" Thorny	Like the Emperor, but smaller and perhaps more highly flavored
Parramatta	Very large, coarse, hardy, and prolific
Poor Man's	An extra large Chinese orange, good for preserving, etc.
Queen	Large and excellent, a very vigorous grower
Rio	Large, solid, and good
Sabina	A large dark-skinned orange of good quality
Seville	Bitter, for preserving
Siletta	Small, handsome and good
St. Jago	Large, one of the best
St. Michael's	Large, thin-skinned, weighty, and the best of all for exportation
Teneriffe	Medium size, almost equal to St. Michael's
Tangeirene	A nice preserving orange

LEMONS AND LIMES.

Common	Well-known, rough skinned	s. d.
Lisbon	The best	1 6
Heong Long	Fruit very large but coarse	2 0
Persian or Sweet Lime	Sweet and pleasant flavor	2 0
West Indian	Small and excellent	2 6

SHADDOCKS.

Common	Very large, with sour juice	2 6
Blood	Large and solid, with sweet juice, excellent for preserving	2 6
Manilla	Small, juice sweet, tree highly ornamental from its splendid foliage and graceful habit	2 6

CITRONS.

Bengal	s. d.	Dwarf	2 6
Common	2 6	Knight's	2 6

MEDLARS.

This fruit should be gathered when full grown, and kept till it gets quite soft before placing on the table.

Dutch	Very large	1 6
Monstrous	The largest	2 6
Nottingham	Small, but excellent flavor	1 6

QUINCES.

Apple shaped	Excellent for stewing	1 6
Pear shaped	Large and good, not so juicy as the apple shaped	1 6
Large Portugal	Very large and good	1 6
Orange	Small round fruit, highly perfumed and early	1 6

ALMONDS.

Brandon's Jordan	1 6	New Nonpareil	1 6
Jordan	1 6	Paper Shell	1 6

NUTS, 2s. each.

Cob	Hazel
Red Filbert	White Filbert

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Anona (Cherimoyer) rough fruited	2	6	Guava, Yellow, the largest fruit	1	6
„ „ smooth „	2	6	„ „ White, aromatic flavor	1	6
„ „ Reticulata	5	0	„ „ sp., dwarf (Timor)	2	6
Artocarpus integrifolia (<i>Jack Fruit</i>)	5	0	Hovenia dulcis, flavor of rasins	1	6
Blackberry (American)	1	0	Loquat, a useful culinary fruit	1	6
„ „ (English)	1	0	Mulberry, Black (English)	1	6
Cape Gooseberry, a useful fruit	1	0	„ „ White (Chinese)	1	6
Chestnut, Horse	3	6	Olive, of sorts	2	0
„ „ Spanish, or sweet	3	6	Passion Fruit (<i>Passiflora Alota</i>)	2	6
Cocoonut, fruit for sowing	1	6	„ „ („ <i>Decasneana</i>	2	6
Cupania Australis (<i>Australian Tamarind</i>)	3	6	„ „ („ <i>Edulis</i>) Common	1	6
Currant—Black, red, and white	1	0	„ „ („ <i>Quadrangularis Granadilla</i>	3	6
Date, well worth a place	2	6	Pine Apple	2	0
Diospyros Kakii (<i>Chinese Date Plum</i>)	5	0	Pomegranate	1	6
Garcinia Cochinchinensis	2	6	Raspberries, red and white, per 100	20	0
Gooseberries, good sorts	1	0	Rose Apple	2	0
Guava, Purple, a fine hardy fruit	1	6	Walnuts	2	0

CULINARY PLANTS, HERB ROOTS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Artichoke, Globe, per doz.	6	0	Marjoram, per doz.	6	0
„ „ Jerusalem, per lb.	0	6	Mint	3	0
Asparagus 1 to 3 years old, per 100	5s.	to 9 0	Parsley	1	0
Brocoli	2	6	Potatoes for seed at market rates		
Cabbage of sorts	1	6	„ „ Sweet, per lb.	0	9
Cauliflower	2	6	Rhubarb, per doz.	6	0
Celery	3	6	Rue	6	0
Garlic, per lb.	1	0	Sage	6	0
Horse Radish, per doz.	2	6	Sea-kale	6	0
Leek, per 100	2	6	Thyme	3	0
Lettuce, „	2	6			

GISHURST COMPOUND,

1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 15s. per Box.

For the destruction of all insect pests.

The annually increasing demand for this Specific is to a great extent sufficient proof of its efficacy in destroying those numerous **Insect Pests** to which the Orchard and Garden are so subject. In the numerous forms of blight which attack the Orange Tree it has been found of special service, and in fact is now the acknowledged remedy used by all the large fruit growers. It is also very efficacious as a dressing for Apple Trees infested with American Blight, and is also successfully used for the destruction of Aphids, Green Fly, Red Spider, &c., &c., by many of the nurserymen and gardeners throughout the colonies.

It is now eight years since we introduced this Compound to the notice of fruit growers, and the demand for it has so steadily increased that we are now large importers, and can offer it at the following rates:—

1 lb. Boxes (for first trials) .. 1s. 6d. 4 lb. Boxes .. 4s. 6d. 12 lb. Boxes .. 15s.

Mr. James Pye, of The Rocks, Parramatta, was the first to recognise its value in New South Wales, now some nine years ago. He has used it ever since, and annually dresses his Orange Trees with it; and he recommends all to try its efficacy. It not only destroys the blight, but also encourages a vigorous growth and healthy appearance.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND GENTLEMEN WHO CONTEMPLATE PLANTING.

MR. T. W. SHEPHERD,

FOR MANY YEARS MANAGER AND PRINCIPAL OF THE DARLING NURSERY
ESTABLISHMENT, SYDNEY ;

*Author of a Catalogue of Plants arranged on the Natural System, Lectures on the Botany of Norfolk Island,
The Capabilities of Australia, &c., &c.;*

HAS much pleasure in announcing to Landed Proprietors and others, that he has determined to offer his assistance as a Professional Adviser on the laying out or improving estates or properties—large or small—or the division of the same into farms or allotments for sale or lease ; and may be consulted on all matters connected with the Orchard, Vineyard, Orangery, Ornamental Ground, or any other plantation, including selection of site, cultivation, drainage, irrigation, manure, selection of trees or plants, &c., &c.

Mr. SHEPHERD's experience, extending over a period of upwards of twenty-five years, during which he has visited much of the interior of this and the other Australian colonies professionally, induces him to believe that his opinion and advice will be found useful to proprietors, in preventing fruitless, wasteful, or unnecessary expenditure.

Hitherto, as a Nurseryman (a business he has relinquished), Mr. SHEPHERD was precluded from adopting the course now proposed, although his advice and replies to enquirers have been numerous and, he believes, appreciated.

Fees will be strictly moderate, and regulated by the time occupied in answering enquiries, visits of inspection, survey, preparing plans, &c. Scale will be furnished hereafter. In the meantime, letters addressed care of Messrs. LAW, SOMNER, & CO., will meet with attention.

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